The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Turkey and Greece to be Represented in the Peace Conference.

The Conference to Consist of the Foreign Ambassadors to France.

Further Particulars of the Recent Outbreak at Malaga, in Spain.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Turks and Greece to Participate in the Peace Conference.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 2.

It is now more than likely that both the Turkish and Grecian Governments will participate in the proceedings of the proposed conference. It is given out to-day that ALEXANDRE RIZO RANGABE, a noted Grecian poet, will represent Greece, and FURAD PASHA, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, will represent the Sublime Porte.

The Conference for the settlement of the differences between Turkey and Greece will be composed of the Ambassadors to France from the various Powers of Europe. The sittings will be held in this city, and be presided over by M. LAVALLETTE, the new French Foreign Secretary. The time of the meeting has not yet been fully agreed upon.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 2.

A dispatch from Athens states that the Turkish Admiral, HOBART PASHA, has formally demanded the surrender of the Greek steamer *Erosis*. The dispatch adds that war is considered inevitable at Athens.

SPAIN.

The Recent Insurrection in Malaga—Sharp Fighting in the Streets.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Further details of the suppression of the insurrection at Malaga have been received by telegraph. After a sharp engagement in the streets of the city, Gen. DE RODA succeeded in routing the rebels and restoring order. The war vessels at anchor in the harbor acted in concert with Gen. DE RODA by pouring a galling fire into the ranks of the insurgents. The country now is entirely tranquil.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The journals state that at the New-Year's reception the Emperor told Señor OLOZAGA, the Spanish Envoy, to convey to his Government the warmest wishes both of himself personally and of France for the happiness and prosperity of Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Presentation of an Address to Reverdy Johnson by the Workingmen of Lambeth.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 2—Evening.

At a meeting of workingmen, held at Lambeth, to-night, presided over by Rev. NEWMAN HALL, an address was presented to Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, the American Minister. Mr. JOHNSON made a speech in reply, in which he said that the continuance of good feeling between Great Britain and the United States was sure to be demanded by the people of both countries. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

The Proposed International Yacht Race.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The *Express* has an article to-day on the proposed international yacht race. It proposes that owners of yachts of equal tonnage with the *Dauntless* accept Mr. BENNETT's challenge.

Marine Disaster.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The bark *George S. Brown*, Capt. TALPEY, which sailed from Hamburg, on the 20th of November, for New-York, has put in here in a leaking condition, having experienced heavy weather.

FRANCE.

Reception of the Officers of the Garde Mobile by the Minister of War—The Chinese Embassy.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The officers of the Garde Mobile were received to-day by the Minister of War, Marshal NIEL, who complimented the Guard on the confidence which the country felt in that arm of its defence.

The *Patrie*, of to-day, in the course of an editorial on the Chinese Embassy, says that "China, observing her international obligations, comes to treat with the great commercial nations," and expresses the belief "that in the negotiation of treaties with her the Powers will find that additional markets for the commerce of the world will be developed in the new regions which will be opened to civilization." The *Patrie*, consequently, hopes that Mr. BURLINGAME's mission will prove successful.

JAPAN.

The Mikados Re-established at Yeddo.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Late telegrams from Hong Kong confirm the reëstablishment of the Mikados at Yeddo.

Extensive Fire in Bangor, Me.—Loss $250,000.

BANGOR, Me., Saturday, Jan. 2.

At about 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the grocery store of HARRIS & CONNOR, on Broad-street, and spread each way until ten brick stores were destroyed, nearly all of them containing heavy stocks of goods. The following is a list of losses, with the amount of damage: E. P. BALDWIN, shoes, stock mostly saved; insured for $4,000. EMERY, WING & Co., groceries, loss $20,000; insured for $6,000. CHARLES HAYWARD & Co., loss $65,000; insured for $42,000. CONNOR & FULLER, grocers, loss $15,000; insured for $12,000. T. T. FARRINGTON, hardware, loss $10,000. FOGG & BRIDGES, hardware, loss $25,000; insured for $16,000. GEO. C. PICKERING, grocer, loss $7,000; insured for $4,000. GEO. W. LADD, loss $40,000; insured for $20,000. C. H. DUNNING, loss $15,000; insured for $4,000. S. H. DALE & Co., shipchandlers, loss $50,000. Other parties have lost, but not heavily. The total loss is estimated at $290,600.

Murder in Shippensburg, Penn.

SHIPPENSBURG, Penn., Saturday, Jan. 2.

A man named HENRY STEEL, a stranger, was found buried, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and skull crushed, near the residence of ADAM TITUS, who has been arrested for the murder. TITUS and STEEL had been seen in company for three days, and, at the Coroner's inquest, TITUS acknowledged having struck deceased.

Two Pennsylvania Murderers Sentenced to Death.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Saturday, Jan. 2.

The prisoners BROOKS and ORME were brought into Court this morning to receive sentence. Each made a speech confessing the killing, but endeavored to justify themselves by declaring that they acted in self-defence. They also sought to screen themselves behind the plea of drunkenness, although they professed to remember every incident of the affair. The Judge addressed them very feelingly, but they exhibited no evidences of regret. The day for their execution has been fixed by the Governor.

ALBANY.

Affairs at Albany—The Contest for Speaker and Clerk of the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 2.

The storm between here and New-York was very severe. Passengers who left New-York by the Harlem Road at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, arrived here at 7 this evening; those by the Hudson River Road at 10 this morning.

About forty Republican members of the Legislature are here. But very few Democrats have yet arrived. There is brisk canvassing around the hotels this evening on the question of Speakership. The contest is entirely between YOUNGLOVE and SELKREG, the former taking the lead at present. The Senatorial question is largely involved in the fight for the Speakership.

The Clerkship of the Assembly lies between UNDERHILL, of New-York, and UNDERWOOD, of Cayuga, with the chances in favor of the first-named.

Appointments by Gov. Hoffman.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 2.

Gov. HOFFMAN has appointed SAMUEL B. GARVIN District-Attorney for the City of New-York. He has tendered the place on the Superior Court Bench, made vacant by Mr. GARVIN's resignation, to Hon. WM. H. LEONARD, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court. Gen. PALMER has resigned the office of Commissary-General of Ordnance and the Governor has appointed Gen. WM. H. MORRIS to the office.

VIRGINIA.

Important Conference of Leading Politicians—They Recommend the Recognition of Universal Suffrage.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Jan. 2.

For two days past a conference of some of the leading men in the State has been in session, attended by Hon. A. H. H. STUART, of Staunton; Hon. THOS. S. FLOURNOY, formerly Whig candidate for Governor; JOHN L. MARYE, Jr., the present Conservative candidate for Attorney-General; WYNDHAM ROBERTSON, formerly Whig-acting-Governor of the State; GEORGE W. BOLLING, JAMES F. JOHNSON, former Whig Senator; FRANK G. RUFFIN, Gen. JOHN ECHOLS, W. T. SUTHERLIN and others. Last night, after midnight, they agreed on a preamble and resolutions, which sets forth that while the people of Virginia do not believe that the negroes in their uneducated condition are as yet fit for suffrage, yet in view of the expression of public opinion in the recent national election, and in the hope of restoring harmony and union, they are willing to accept universal suffrage, coupled with univeral amnesty. A committee of nine was appointed to visit Washington, and urge Congress to legislate so as to secure these to the people of the State. The Committee is composed of Messrs. A. H. H. Stuart, W. Robertson, J. B. Baldwin, James Nelson, W. T. Sutherlin, J. L. Marye, Jr., J. P. Slaughter, James P. Johnson and W. L. Owen. A resolution was adopted recommending the people of the State to hold a convention on Feb. 10, in Richmond, to receive the report of the Committee, and arrange for the canvass. This conference is the result of a movement on the part of the "Do-Somethings" as distinguished from the "Do-Nothings," the former desiring to make some advance toward meeting the reconstruction acts and to averting the disabilities of the test oath, &c., of the new Constitution; and the latter believing that the people of the State should under no circumstances sanction negro suffrage, which they believe disastrous and degrading.

R. W. HOBSON, Ex-Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of the Danville (Virginia) District, was brought here to-night charged with defrauding the revenue, by not accounting for $26,000 received by him. He was held in $10,000 bail to answer the charge.

ALABAMA.

The Proposed Annexation of Florida to Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Jan. 2.

Gov. SMITH has appointed J. L. PENNINGTON, A. J. WALKER and CHARLES A. MILLER Commissioners to Florida, to negotiate for annexing West Florida to Alabama. They will probably start next week for Tallahassee.

A dispatch has been received in this city stating that the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Judge BUSTEED will visit Montgomery at an early day.

THE STORM.

Snow and Rain Storms—Railroad Trains Delayed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Jan. 1.

A furious snow-storm, accompanied by a gale, has been prevailing here all day. The Boston and New-York trains are all two or three hours behind time, and but one train has arrived from Albany during the day. The Northern Road to Brattleboro' and Montreal is also seriously obstructed.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 1.

A violent rain-storm set in here yesterday afternoon, and prevailed throughout the night and until afternoon to-day. This has rendered New Year's calling not as general as it otherwise would have been.

The Troubles in Georgia—More Depredations by the Negroes.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 2.

Affairs on the Ogeechee are without any change for the better. The negroes are still armed in large bodies, and driving off the whites and plundering their houses and farms of everything valuable. No demonstration against them has been made. The matter is under consideration, and an anxious desire is felt to quell the insurrection without bloodshed. Definite steps will probably be taken to-morrow or Monday.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 2.

The *National Republican*, the organ of the Bullock and Blodgett wing of the Republicans, has suspended publication. It has been succeeded by the *Daily Press*, with Col. HANLIETER as editor.

Gen. SIBLEY and a body of infantry left to-night for Savannah, to preserve the peace.

The new Mayor and City Council were installed to-day.

Municipal Election in Knoxville, Tenn.—Election of Negroes.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 2.

In an excited Municipal election to-day, the negro candidate for Mayor was defeated by a large majority. Two negroes are elected to the Board of Aldermen, being the first elected to any office of importance in East Tennessee. The blacks are jubilant.

Gov. BROWNLOW's *Whig* goes into the hands of a stock company, and will be issued as a daily next month. Gov. BROWNLOW retains an interest.

Arrest of the Victim of a Reported Robbery.

CHICOPEE, Mass., Saturday, Jan. 2.

The recently reported robbery of G. H. SHUNWAY, an express agent in this town, by two men who were reported to have attacked him on the street and threw red pepper in his eyes, proves to have been a "put-up job." SHUNWAY was a defaulter to the Company to the amount of the theft, and started the story of the robbery. He has been arrested and held for trial.

Disappearance of a Boston Broker Whose Paper is Dishonored.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 2.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS, a well-known broker on the corner of State and Devonshire streets, has been missing a couple of days. His bank account is said to be overdrawn $10,000, and checks given to various parties came back this morning dishonored and unpaid. His office has been closed to-day, and the whereabouts of Mr. DAVIS is unknown. The losses of depositors, who are worthy parties of moderate means, will be sadly felt by those unfortunates.

THE INDIANS.

Latest Reports from Gen. Sheridan—Gen. Custer Still on the War-path.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Gen. SHERMAN has received a letter from Gen. SHERIDAN, dated Fort Cobb, Dec. 19, noting his arrival there the day previous with Gen. CUSTER's Seventh Cavalry and ten companies of the Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry, in all about 1,500 men. Gen. SHERIDAN spent one day on CUSTER's battle-field, and found the bodies of Major ELLIOTT and sixteen soldiers; also the bodies of Mrs. BLINN and child, white captives in the Indian camp. Mrs. BLINN was shot through the forehead and the child's brains dashed out.

Gen. SHERIDAN followed on the trail down the Washita seventy miles, when he came upon a camp of Kiowas, who met him with a letter from Gen. HAZEN, which declared them to be friendly. SHERIDAN required the leaders to accompany him to Fort Cobb, but discovered while traveling toward that point that they were sending their families to the Washita Mountains. Suspecting that they were attempting to deceive him, he took Santana and Lone Wolf, and notified them he would hold them as hostages, and that if all the Kiowas did not come to Fort Cobb, he would hang them. Gen. SHERIDAN says:

"The Indians now realize for the first time that Winter will not compel us to make a truce with them," and adds that "the Kiowas have been engaged in the war all the time, and have been playing fast and loose; that they have attempted to browbeat Gen. HAZEN since he came to Fort Cobb, but I will take the starch out of them before I leave them."

The Cheyennes, Arapahoes and one band of Comanches, with fifty lodges of Kiowas, are now at Washita Mountains. Gen. SHERIDAN, after consultation with Gen. HAZENS proposes, when the Kiowas come in, to punish those who are known to have been concerned in personal acts of murder. He will send Black Kettle's sister out to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and command them to come in and submit to like treatment. If they refuse to come in, he will carry on war against them in the Washita Mountains. He will leave with Gen. HAZEN a sufficient force to enable him to control the Indians now at Cobb, and such others as may come in there. During the march from Camp Supply the weather and snow was very severe, but the health of the command was good—two men of the Seventh Cavalry and six of the Nineteenth Kansas Regiment only being sick. In a private letter to Gen. SHERMAN, dated one day later, Gen. SHERIDAN says the Kiowas are coming in; that the Cheyennes have been very humble since their punishment by Gen. CUSTER, and he has no doubt that the Arapahoes will also come in, surrender and abide by his terms, after which he has no fear of a renewal of hostilities.

Steamboat Collision on the Mississippi River—Arrest of Prominent Persons in Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Jan. 2.

The steamboat *A. G. Brown* collided with the Bremen steamship *Teutonia* between this city and the mouth of the Mississippi on Wednesday, and soon turned bottom up. The books, money, and everybody on board were saved. The *Teutonia* was uninjured and passed on.

A dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, reports the arrest by the military of Col. R. P. CRUMP, Dr. MARSHALL, B. T. THOMPSON, R. V. MCGILL, Ex-Chief of the Police, and two freedmen; but the charges are not known. Several others are said to be spotted for arrest.

Gens. BABCOCK and PORTER, of Gen. GRANT's staff, are here.

GEN. GRANT.

The Policy of the New President—The Indian Question—The South—The Tenure-of-Office Act.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1868.

If this next President has any policy it will be such that you can sum it up in three words—honesty, economy, manliness. I heard him speak one day of a public man to this effect: "His speech was a falsehood; there was nothing on which you could put your finger and say, 'this is a lie,' but the whole thing was a falsehood, for all that; I've despised him ever since I heard him make that speech." There is no mistaking the spirit from which these words came. Gen. GRANT can respect an open enemy; he wants nothing to do with a man who shuffles or prevaricates, or is given to double-dealing. He will show us an administration in which honesty and manhood are respected. He does not go to members of Congress and tell them that he wants this and that; he does not even say to them that he thinks such and such laws ought to be passed. If they undertake to pump him he is silent and non-communicative. But he is studying the position; he is thinking his way down through the situation, and from time to time he shows the results of his study and his thought.

Looking at the number and magnitude of the jobs that came into Congress during the first ten days behind that cloak "be it enacted, &c.," he said he sometimes feared there wouldn't be anything left in the Treasury by next March. If I could show you how the jobbers are organizing their forces, how adroitly they are laying their plans, you yourself might have some fear. To one man who hinted that such and such a thing was good and ought to be allowed to go through, he replied that it took money out of the Treasury, was not necessary, and ought to be killed as soon as possible.

The Indian question is one on which he has thought a great deal. Our present system, he says, is full of fraud—fraud on the Indians and fraud on the Government. It ought to be reformed. The gigantic ring must be broken up; not more in the interests of the Indians than in the interests of civilization and public order. Our dealings with the Indians properly lay us open to charges of cruelty and swindling. He believes a transfer of the Bureau to the War Department will enable us to stop this national disgrace of cheating and dishonesty—if the Indians will not behave when they are fairly dealt with, then we must force them to behave. In such a course lies their well-being and the well-being of the Government.

The Southern problem is one he has been obliged to study for some years. We do not want any reduction of the army at present, he says. He hopes the Southern people will see that he means to deal fairly with them—hopes they will, of their own accord, deal fairly with one another and with the Government. But we must have peace down there, he adds; the rights of all classes must be observed; every man who is a peaceable citizen must feel safe in his work and his home; if that safety cannot be had in one way, the Government will have to find it in another; these murders and Kuklux outrages must be stopped.

The persons who talk most with the General are constantly surprised and delighted at finding how wide his view is, at seeing how much he has already considered the details of the work he enters upon next March. He goes at things in his own way, and there is a racy charm in his statement of results attained. He makes no stump speeches in his office or his library—the matter of his mind is so marrowy that he can put it into a few words. He speaks so simply and directly that you have no difficulty in catching his meaning. He may decline to give you an answer, but, so far as I know, he does not try to blind anybody with the smoke of diplomacy.

I think he will have to settle the *Alabama* claims. Is any one so simple as to suppose that he will keep REVERDY JOHNSON in England? You may safely say that he will not. Mr. JOHNSON is not doing us any credit, he said, to one friend, and if the Administration was in proper sympathy with the people it would recall him. Mr. JOHNSON, you know, tried to cover the sin of his hobnobbing with LAIRD, ROEBUCK and WHARNCLIFFE by the mantle of GRANT's course toward LONGSTREET and other rebel officers. I leave you to imagine what GRANT said when he saw that letter.

He will conduct the Government with economy. If he uses the veto power it is likely to be in killing schemes for taking money out of the Treasury. He is against jobs and jobbers, and I think we shall find he has a good eye for detecting jobs, be they never so carefully covered in phraseology. We should have the strictest honesty in collecting our revenues, and the strictest economy in their expenditure, he says. This will be one of the cardinal doctrines of his administration.

He is no enemy of Pacific railroads. He favors internal improvements of all kinds. He wants to see industry thrive, commerce prosper and capital multiply. But, unless I am greatly misinformed, he would not, even if we had no public debt, fall in with the idea that Government must lead the way in these local improvements. As it is, he believes we should seek to pay what debt we now have rather than look for ways of increasing it. Hence hundreds of these river and harbor jobs must wait till a more convenient season. Hence we must get along for a few years with the Pacific railways already subsidized. The time will come when we can have other lines across the country; the time may come when Government can afford to aid other lines; just now he is strongly opposed to any further advances of our credit. His talk with Congressmen on this point is decided and refreshingly vigorous. Persons who profess to believe that the future of the Union rests on this or that or the other great improvement, will not get much sympathy or comfort from interviews with him.

The Tenure-of-Office act was passed as a temporary expedient—a sort of war measure growing out of the fight between Congress and the President, as one Senator put the idea to me. Unquestionably some persons think it embodies a good principle—I am of the number. Undoubtedly its operation, from one outlook, has been bad. It has prevented the President from removing some excellent officers, but it has also given him an excuse for retaining many whom the country believes to be corrupt or inefficient.

I could not find any good authority for the assertion that Gen. GRANT says it ought to be repealed. Several persons with whom he has spoken firmly believe he wants it repealed—it would not be unnatural if he did. One Senator says he remarked that in his view it might properly be repealed—this is the strongest expression of opinion I have heard from him. To two or three gentlemen he has said that if it is not repealed the Senate ought to sit in almost continuous session next Summer.

He cares less for party qualifications in an officer than for personal qualifications. He has said that we suffer from a too literal interpretation of the maxim which affirms that the spoils belong to the victor. Offices should be for the good of the country, not for the benefit particularly of any party. This I believe to be his view. I think, from what I have heard, that no man in office is to be removed merely because he is a Democrat. If he was firm for the country during her struggle, and is a faithful, an honest and a capable official, he stands a fair chance of keeping the place. Copperheads, political time-servers, blatant Democratic politicians, may as well send in their resignations, to take effect on the 4th of next March. Existing vacancies and vacancies hereafter made will, I am sure, be filled from the Republican ranks. Yet the aim, first and last, will be to get upright and efficient men, rather than to reward party services. If we proffer such men for appointment we shall get the offices, but the show for old party hacks is not a very good one just at this time.

How to deal with this problem of getting out Mr. JOHNSON's bad men and getting in Gen. GRANT's good men while the Tenure-of-Office act is in effect, is a question for consideration. As fast as he can find them, the next President will remove the corrupt and the incapable—the work cannot be done in one month nor in two months. Shall the act be repealed, or shall the Senate sit here through the Spring and Summer and Autumn? The matter is worth your attention—particularly worth the attention of those who are opposed to the repeal. DIXON.

A Speech by Gen. Grant.

Gen. GRANT was present in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on Friday, at the inauguration of Mayor Fox, and at the conclusion of the formalities was introduced to the retiring Mayor, Mr. CARMICHAEL. Gen. GRANT, who was attired in citizen's apparel, shook Mayor Fox by the hand, and then made this address:

"MR. MAYOR: To meet with you at any time is a pleasure, but on an occasion and in a place like this, gives rise to reflections to which I cannot do justice in words; therefore I can only thank you and the people of Philadelphia for all the many kindnesses received at their hands."

Mr. FOX replied: I feel my feebleness now, in this first day of my induction to office. I am incompetent to utter on this occasion the thoughts that impress themselves upon me. At any time it is a distinguished honor to welcome one who stands as strongly in the affection of the people as you, Sir; but that it should happen as my first official duty I feel compelled in some manner to testify to the affection of those around and about me, the constituted authorities of the city and the citizens at large. I say to you, I rejoice in this privilege of welcoming you here—of extending to you a hearty welcome, without the slightest reserve in so doing. As you, Sir, have expressed a desire that long speeches will not be made, I now briefly, in behalf of the authorities and people of Philadelphia, give you a hearty welcome, and tender you their warmest hospitalities. They will now be delighted to have the opportunity of taking you by the hand.

Gen. GRANT soon afterward retired.

Gen. Grant on Reconstruction in Georgia.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Dec. 30.

A private letter has been received by a gentleman in Georgia from Senator elect H. V. M. MILLER, in which he states he recently had a long interview with Gen. GRANT. During the conversation the reconstruction of Georgia was passed upon at length. Enough was elicited from the President elect to warrant the Senator in assuring his correspondent that if we can manage to hold our present *status* until the 4th of March, all will be well; that there will be no more reconstruction by Congress, at least so far as Georgia is concerned.

The Tenure-of-Office Act—Senator Sherman's Proposed Bill.

From the New-York Evening Post, Jan. 2.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1869.

Senator SHERMAN is preparing, and will introduce after the holidays, a bill amending the Tenure-of-Office act. The principal points of his measure are the repeal of all parts of that act which relate to the tenure of Cabinet officers, and important modification of the law relating to suspensions for cause. Under the proposed act, the President will report that an officer is suspended for cause. The onus of demanding an investigation is thrown on the officer so suspended. If within forty days the officer files such a written demand, the President must furnish the charges and the Senate confirms or amends the suspension. If not made within this time, the suspension amounts to a full removal. *Ad interim* appointments will be allowed pay during the time of their service, the money for that purpose to be drawn from the contingent fund. Mr. SHERMAN does not know whether his propositions are approved by Gen. GRANT.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Address of Hon. Thos. A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, Before the American Social Science Association in Boston.

From the Boston Post, Dec. 31.

Hon. THOMAS A. JENCKES, now, and for many years past, a member of Congress from Rhode Island, addressed a large assemblage in one of the rooms of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon, on the subject of reform in the civil service of the United States. The address was delivered under the auspices of that department of the American Social Science Association whose deliberations are devoted especially to jurisprudence and the amendment of the laws, and was for the purpose of explaining the details of reform proposed by Mr. JENCKES in regard to the management of the civil offices of our Government, a cause which has been advocated by JENCKES for many years, and a bill in regard to which is now pending in Congress. Among those present were Ex-Mayors Rice, Norcross and Lincoln, Wm. Endicott, Jr., Esq., Wm. Amory, Esq., Wm. Ropes, Esq., Charles G. Nazro, Esq., Hon. George B. Upton, Edward Atkinson, Esq., Senator Wilson, Dr. S. G. Howe, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and many others equally prominent in mercantile and other pursuits; while a petition to Congress in favor of Mr. JENCKES' scheme was signed by Gov. Bullock, Hon. David Sears, Hon. J. H. Clifford, Hon. N. B. Shurtleff, Hon. Moses Kimball, Hon. Harvey Jewell, Hon. Wm. Gray, Hon. G. T. Bigelow, Hon. P. W. Chandler, &c., &c.

The assemblage was called to order by SAMUEL ELIOT, LL.D., and on his motion Hon. EMORY WASHBURN was called to the chair. Mr. WASHBURN, in a few remarks, stated the objects of the meeting and then introduced Mr. JENCKES, amid hearty applause. He spoke substantially as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. JENCKES.

This measure is not a mere device of theory or speculation; it has been prepared and presented to Congress as a practical measure, and one that has become apparently necessary in the administration of the Government. It touches the pecuniary interests and transactions of our people. There is no one but who is obliged to pay taxes in some form, and this Government and people must be burdened with taxation for a long period in order to pay our debt. In the collection of these taxes, the Government is obliged to employ many thousand persons. The blue-book or official register, instead of containing, as in the time of JEFFERSON, the names of some 800 or 900 Custom-house officers, and 900 or 1,000 Postmasters, now contains the names of more than 60,000 important Government officials, of whom 27,000 are Custom-house officers, and 3,000 or 4,000 belong to the grade nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The balance are within the scope of the Civil Service bill. This bill, if passed, will operate upon at least 23,000 or 24,000 places, in the gift of the heads of departments. It is not intended to operate upon the class of officers nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, on account of the provisions of the Constitution. The class within the scope of the bill is described in the Constitution as being composed of inferior officers, to be appointed by the President, the heads of departments and the courts of law. Practically, they are all appointed by the heads of departments upon the recommendations or nominations given to him by the members of Congress or other political persons who are supposed to know the necessities of the districts or States they represent. The consequences of this mode of making appointments are known to all, and it is not necessary to describe the present condition of the Civil Service. The people of Boston, with their model Custom-house and Internal Revenue Department, can hardly realize the state of things in some other States and districts. In Louisiana, for instance, there was an Internal Revenue Assessor who was absent from his post eighteen months, leaving all his duties to be performed by Deputies, appointed for political reasons; and in the same State there was a Collector of Customs, who, on his appointment, discharged the subordinates and replaced them with creatures of his own, because the term of his office being short, the time for acquisition was short also. In almost every State in the Union may be found, in a greater or less degree, a similar condition of things. It has been frequently said that, with a good President and heads of departments, these things would not be so, and subordinates would be what they should be. Those who make statements of this nature forget that the heads of departments are not able to look through the whole country and select the proper subordinates. For instance, the Secretary of the Treasury is obliged to attend to his duties in the departments; he has no time to look after the subordinate positions; and it is such a case as this that this Civil Service bill is intended to remedy, by determining who shall be the persons to select and what persons shall be selected. Everybody will agree that this people ought to have in the offices, by whom this Government is administered, the men best fitted for the places that can be appointed for the money we pay. How are we to get these men? Evidently not by the continuance of the present system of appointments, to which the Secretary of the Treasury looks for his nomination to members of Congress or political organizations in the different States—the members of Congress themselves often knowing next to nothing about the persons they recommend. The proposed measure does not undertake to break up the organizations by which the Government is carried on by dismissing all the officers who are now in place. It is not in any way designed to produce any shock or violence whatever. It proposes to place a commission of competent men at the doorways to the various departments of the Civil Service, which shall examine into the fitness of every person who applies for one of these minor offices, and thus men will be selected in accordance with their fitness for their posts. In order that these Commissioners may not be overborne by political influence, by the heads of departments, or by members of Congress, it is proposed to make them a new department, with the Vice-President at its head, which shall be called the Department of Civil Service; and, under the administration of the Vice-President, it is to expand itself throughout the country for the purpose of deciding on the qualifications of candidates. No head of department or head of bureau can object to being under the supervision of a department which has for its head the second office in the Government. By placing the Vice-President in control of this Civil Service Department, and making him responsible for its workings, we can have the nearest approach to an independent administration of affairs, beside the Vice-President will thus be made useful instead of useless, and being a member of the Cabinet will have something to do with the administration of public affairs. By the term Government officers the bill does not refer to the clerks in the departments, in the offices of the Assessor and Collectors of Internal Revenue, the post offices, &c., but the officials of a higher grade. The bill proposes to make the Vice-President and four Commissioners a controlling power in the administration of the department, but they cannot examine all the applicants and hence are authorized to call to their assistance men of learning and high character who shall aid them in the examination of candidates. This course is pursued in England, France and Prussia. This bill proposes to allow every citizen of the United States to be a candidate and the qualifications shall be a requisite age, a proper degree of health, a good character, and sufficient learning and ability to perform the duties of the office which he seeks. Patronage is to be struck at the roots; it is a plant of foreign growth in the Republic, and never ought to have been allowed. The humblest servant of the Government should not be at the mercy or the caprice of the most distinguished politician. Let every man who may receive a commission from the United States know that he holds it from the people, in the service of the people, and as long as he serves the people well and efficiently. It is not proposed by this measure to introduce a tenure-of-office to give commissions for life or during good behavior. The framer of the bill has seen how the systems of other countries have grown corrupt by still clinging to the principle of tenure; and, though, perhaps it may be a hard condition, he has provided that a public officer shall hold office during efficient service, and no longer. No pensions are to be given. When the officer of the Government can no longer perform his duties efficiently he must stand aside and give place to others; but this discharge will not come upon him suddenly; he will be examined and thus not lose his place arbitrarily, but after due deliberation. An officer who is faithfully discharging his duties will not lose his place, as now, at the will of his superior, which has done more to degrade the Civil Service and keep competent men away from it than anything else. No able man, with a proper self-respect, chooses to place himself at the mercy of a change of party or a change of temper in his superior. When the Civil Service is organized according to the provisions of this bill, the standard of the officials will be kept up by the members themselves, who will see to it that no one shirks his duty and is inefficient, without paying the penalty therefor; just as in the army and navy each officer sees that his associates do their duty. Every official accused of dereliction of duty will be examined before a board, and allowed to defend himself if he can. In this way the whole of the present civil service may be purified. Power is given by the bill to the heads of departments to send any individual or any class of officers to be examined, and thus the idle and inefficient will be weeded out and their places supplied by those who show better qualifications, and in the course of time there will be a body of men in the public service who will not only regard it in itself as an honor in them, but who will be regarded by others as members of an honorable body. The present system of conducting the appointments to the public service has eliminated the sense of honor from it, as if it were designed for that purpose. Who holds it to be a badge of honor to be in the employment of the Government in one of the minor offices? Who thinks it a badge of respectability? Do not we find these offices sought for by those who have failed in other pursuits of life, and hence seek employment by the Government? It seems as if many of the men who occupy the Government offices in New-York, Washington and throughout the South, had been placed in them for the purpose of eliminating honor from the Civil Service. It is this want of *esprit du corps* that is the whole cause of much of the corruption now so fearfully prevalent in the civil service. No one ever heard of an officer of the army or navy being dishonest although intrusted with the disbursement of millions, and the reason, to a great extent, is the pride which each one feels in keeping up the good name of his profession. That is the feeling which ought to be felt by the members of the Civil Service. Although we are raising millions of money annually, yet every one knows that more than $100,000,000 of the dues of the Government from the whisky tax alone do not go into Treasury. Yet there is no way in which a single gallon of whisky, openly distilled, can escape the knowledge of the inspectors unless they fail in their duties. A Government officer inspecting a distillery can no more be deceived about the quantity of whisky made than he can be deceived about the rising of the sun. Every committee of Congress that has examined into the whisky frauds has come to the conclusion that they were made with the connivance of the Government officials. Is it not possible to get better men than these? Undoubtedly it is. The sentiment of honor is no more extinct among us now than the sentiments of bravery and patriotism were eight years ago, although many thought they were. The great duty then we have to achieve is to turn out the thieves from the Government offices and to put in faithful and honest men. Three or four weeks ago the speaker made an investigation into the affairs of a certain distillery which had been in operation under the old law and the present; yet a certain politician who furnished the grain for the distillery and owned the whisky after it was manufactured had the appointing of all the Government officials concerned in supervising that distillery. How much money do you suppose the Government got there? And yet this is but one of extreme cases; there are plenty of others which differ only in degree. The proposed bill is not a copy of the systems of other nations, though it contains provisions which are in force among others. It is not the English service system, but it is just what the English service Commissioners have been asking Parliament for several years back. The English civil service is not open to any candidate, but only to those nominated by members of Parliament. Under the provisions of this bill competitive examination is not alone to be depended on; each successful candidate is put upon probation for a while, in order to ascertain whether he is really fit for the duties of his position, as is one to a certain extent in England, France and Prussia. In this way it is expected to get a force of efficient men who can stand to their work day after day and do faithfully and well the duties required of them. In the course of his investigations the speaker never found a competent officer who did not give utterance to a sentiment like this: "Subject me to what you please, if you will only make my office permanent and respectable. Permanent to the extent of efficiency; respectable in that the person who holds an office holds also a certificate that he is fit for the place and worthy of being trusted." Among the objections to this change in the management of the Civil Service is this, that it is in fact only taking one burden from the public to put on another, only changing the power of appointment from one set of politicians to another. Now that is just what this bill prevents; the Board of Commissioners, under the provisions of this bill, exercise an independent judicial power; they have no patronage whatever; cannot appoint any one to office who is incompetent; it can only give a certificate that a man has passed a successful examination. Instead of changing the source of patronage whatever, there is not a particle at their disposal. The only way in which this Commission can fail of accomplishing its object is by the venality of its heads; if the Vice-President and his associates are false then all is lost; but the people must be careful and select good men for this high office. Another objection is that it establishes a bureaucracy. This is just what it does not do, and is just what we do here now, where the heads of departments and other great officials can remove their subordinates at pleasure and without cause. The bill does not permit the heads of departments to keep incompetent officers in office, and it does not allow them to put them into office. The most weighty objection against the adoption of the bill was, perhaps, the unwillingness to make a change in so important a subject as this. But the unwillingness was on the part of the politicians more than of the people. The people were beginning to be aware through their pockets of the evils of the present system, and were willing, and, indeed, anxious to have a change. The odious doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils, first inculcated by ANDREW JACKSON, must be done away with, and the party that under its guidance placed incompetent persons in office does not deserve the confidence of the people. These spoils that are said to belong to the victors come from the people, and the money that pays for them is taken from the sons of toil. But now the whole American people have been awakened by the burden of oppressive taxes to the necessity of economy in the administration of the Government, and they are looking to see where the money comes from and where it goes to. These "spoils" are the spoils of the toil of the people, and their waste will not be tolerated long. I hope that the bill may become a law, and that the people may no longer be fleeced by those they have appointed to attend to their business for them. I don't see why a member of Congress should desire this patronage, for the very word signifies the having something to give by one person to another who wishes it but does not deserve it. The idea that the politicians have so firm a hold upon the people of this country that they can impose upon them 50,000 unworthy servants, seems to me to be ridiculous, and I don't believe the people will tolerate such a state of affairs. This is a Government of the people, and it is no more than right to demand of the people the best thing they can give, and that is the theory and practical effect of this bill.

Mr. JENCKES was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address, and especially at the close.

Messrs. WM. ROPES, WM. ENDICOTT, Jr., and Mr. WILDER, of Boston, and Mr. EARLE, of Worcester, and others, asked him several questions, which he answered to the following effect:

The tenure of office of each Commissioner is to be five years. The bill does not propose to increase the pay of the members of the Civil Service, because that was deemed to be a separate question to be treated of at a future time. One reason why it was not touched was, that when the Committee on Retrenchment reported this bill they found in some offices a larger number of persons than was actually required, and by cutting down the numbers the salaries of the rest could be increased. For instance, in one office they found fifteen clerks, where ten competent persons could have done the work better than it was done, yet the members of the Committee knew that if they should recommend a reduction, there was no certainty that the most competent would be retained, unless the bill were in force, and so they did nothing. The provisions of the bill applied to about 43,000 persons, many of whom were undoubtedly competent; others were prevented from performing their duties by associating with incompetent persons. The weeding out of the incompetent would be gradual and not difficult; because if an incompetent person is summoned to an examination he will instantly resign. If the speed of English examinations was any guide, he had no doubt that one set of Commissioners would dispose of one hundred a day. He did not believe that the press of applicants would be so very great; it was not found so in England. It was proposed to pay the Assistant Commissioners per diem and their expenses. Since 1855, in England, twenty-five examiners had been required, who had examined some 30,000 persons.

Mr. HAMILTON A. HILL then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Civil Service of the United States requires to be immediately and thoroughly reformed, and that to this end every patriotic citizen should give his earnest support and influence to secure the passage by Congress, at its present session, of the bill introduced by Hon. THOMAS A. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, providing for competent examination and for promotion in view of merit, thus putting an end to the pernicious system of rotation in office, and of a bestowment of places as a reward of party services.

The resolution was seconded by Hon. A. H. RICE in a few pertinent remarks, and was passed unanimously. Then, after a vote of thanks had been given to Mr. JENCKES, the meeting was dissolved.

QUEER FREAK OF A LOVER.

A Young Man Steals the Dead Body of His Sweetheart and Conceals it in a Cave.

From the Nashville (Tenn.,) Press & Times, Dec. 30.

A few miles from Ashland, and not far from the Cumberland River, live a family named WHITE, who are in what is there considered comfortable circumstances. On Christmas Eve a young girl, some 14 years old, died in the house, after a brief illness. She was not long home from an educational institute in Indiana, which she was forced to leave by reason of an unaccountable indisposition. The house of the WHITES is situated in a rather remote section, so that the night following the decease of the young lady there were no visitors to watch up with the mourning family, save one—a young gentleman named HIGGINS, who had come on horseback in the early part of the day to visit the sick girl. He had visited her before. He found her sinking, and appeared to be more overcome by grief than the parents of the young lady. When her eyes closed in death he was uncontrollable in his sorrow, and it was found necessary to bring him to a different part of the house and try to cheer him up by doses of strong drink. It was found exceedingly difficult to induce him to take any liquor, and in order to encourage him the only brother of the deceased girl imbibed freely himself of the stimulants—so freely, in fact, that he was overcome and fell into a sound sleep about nightfall, from which it was thought best not to wake him. The young girl's mother had been in very delicate health for some time past, and the children of the house were of too delicate an age to sit up all night in a chamber of death. Hence, when the hours waxed late there were no watchers in the house but young HIGGINS and the girl's father. Up to about 12 o'clock the young man seemed in a semi-lethargic state, and was not at all communicative, but sat brooding over his sorrow in the gloomiest possible manner. Shortly after midnight there was a change perceptible. He became talkative, suggested to the old man the propriety of taking a little stimulants, and of shaking off some of his grief. By judicious application of the bottle, and an exceedingly judicious way of recommending its beneficial qualities, he succeeded in setting the old man to sleep—sent him into so sound a sleep that he did not wake up until between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning. When he awoke he found young HIGGINS occupying exactly the same position, as he thought, that he did in the early part of the previous night; sitting in a corner with his bowed head resting on his hands; but he observed that the young fellow's boots were muddy, and when spoken to he himself appeared weary, and even exhausted. He easily accounted for these changes to people who had no object in making inquiries into them. The coffin, whose lid had been screwed down the night before, was all right. Everything appeared to be gloomy and sorrowfully right. Not much notice was taken of anything until the hour approached for the interment of the corpse, when HIGGINS showed signs of great agitation which were considered the natural results of his great grief. The little funeral arrangements being easily and quickly made, the coffin was carried to its destined resting place by the three men, followed by the mother and the little children, but as the melancholy *cortége* approached the grave, HIGGINS, whether from exhaustion or trepidation, shook so violently that he let go his hold, and the coffin fell to the ground. A rattling, a very strange, sharp noise inside of it so astonished the few mourners that their first impulse was to flee; but the stern and authoritative look of the father riveted every one to the spot. He felt convinced on the moment that something was wrong. He immediately dispatched his son into the house for a turnscrew; and then undoing the lid he found in the coffin—not the dead form of his beloved child, but a heap of stones and dirt. HIGGINS, though an athletic young fellow, 18 years old, sunk to the ground in a fainting fit. The consternation and confusion was great. It was owing to the efforts of the old lady that HIGGINS did not breathe his last, for old WHITE felt that he had made away with the dead body of his child. After some time, when young HIGGINS was restored, he confessed to having set the old man purposely drunk, and then opened the coffin and took JUDITH out; and, mounting his horse, rode four miles in the woods, where he stowed away the body in a little cave and covered it up with leaves and branches, and then coming back, filled her place in the coffin with stones and earth and screwed on the lid again. His great love for the girl, he alleged, could not let her go away from his sight forever; he thought he would keep her to look at a few days longer. When the lapse of some time allowed the angry feelings of the old man to cool he looked upon the lover of his dear departed girl more in pity than in wrath.

The body was recovered and interred with becoming dignity.

The Verdict in the Hill Murder Trial.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Jan. 2.

At 9:15 o'clock, last evening, GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., was found guilty by a jury of his peers, of the highest crime known to the law—deliberate and willful murder. The scene at the rendering of the verdict was such a one as is seldom witnessed in a criminal Court of justice. When, after a few minutes' absence from the Court, the jury sent for the clothing worn by the prisoner on the night of the murder, and the weapon with which the crime was committed, the anxiety of the spectators was intensified, but the face of the accused man in the dock still wore its stoical, inexpressive air.

The counsel of both sides, and the members of the Bar in their seats, quietly discussed the chances of life or death for the suspected criminal, but few of them thinking that a decision was to be given so soon. The few moments between the message from the jury and their return to the Court-room elapsed, and when the twelve men stood, where for nearly two weeks they have listened to evidence, and stood there with the fate of the now convicted murderer then unknown, the silence in the crowded room was more than painful. It was broken first by the voice of the Clerk of the Court.

"Prisoner, look upon the jurors. Jurors, look upon the prisoner. How say you—do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty, as charged in the indictment?"

The single word "Guilty," spoken by the foreman of the jury, caused a tremor to thrill through the throng. The murderer's father in tears clasped his son's hand in his own; the friend of the murderer, who has attended on him unremittingly, threw his arms around TWITCHELL's neck and deplored in a broken voice the fate of his erst-while companion.

But the rendering of the verdict was not yet complete; the foreman of the jury handed the Clerk a slip of paper, from which he read "Guilty of murder in the first degree." Here the legal proceedings for the evening ceased; but still the throng remained in the room. Some of the jurors seemed strongly affected. Many of the ladies in the Court-room shed tears; even men inured to such scenes feared to speak, lest the husky voice should betray the emotion they fain would hide; alone among them all, the apparently least interested person was TWITCHELL himself, who, when his father and his friend embraced him, as though to shield him from the Nemesis of justice, bent his head and seemed to whisper to them words of encouragement.

The room was ordered to be cleared, and the throng dispersed, evidently excited, though not dissatisfied at the result of a protracted trial of a person now condemned as one of the worst criminals of our time.

ANOTHER AFFRAY.

Ten Shots Fired and Three Men Wounded—Discharge of all the Parties.

New-Year's Day is usually marked by some deed of blood, and Friday was no exception to the rule, but the event was postponed until so late an hour of the night that it did not reach the public yesterday morning.

The building at the corner of Prince and Mercer streets, known as the St. Barnard House, is given an unenviable reputation by the Police, from its sub-cellar to the topmost garret. In the basement restaurant of this edifice a party of men were assembled Friday night, and, it is asserted by some of the number, were engaged in gambling the old year out and the new year in. However that may be, the party tarried until an unusually late hour, and at a few minutes after 1 o'clock Officer CRITTENDEN, of the Eighth Precinct, heard a pistol shot fired, and it was followed by others in rapid succession, and before the officer could reach the spot the wildest confusion prevailed in the saloon, and on the sidewalk in front of it. The sounds of strife, the breaking of chairs and tables, mingled with the reports of the pistols, were heard, and men rushed frantically about in the saloon, or came tumbling wildly to the street. A man, since ascertained to be one JERRY DUNN, was a central figure, and was seen to rush from the room with a pistol in his hand, and to borrow another from a man standing on the sidewalk, with which he returned to the saloon and began firing again. Of course the uproar of this affray quickly brought a squad of policemen from the Eighth Precinct Station-house, only two blocks distant, by whom the rowdies were overpowered and the tumult quelled, nearly all of the leading participants, however, escaping the clutches of the Police by a precipitate flight. JERRY DUNN, "Butt" RILEY, JACK MCGINNIS, PAT. NASH and CHARLEY MULLIGAN were, however, secured and taken to the Station-house. That cleanly and elegant establishment speedily presented the appearance of a slaughter-house, for two of the men were bleeding profusely from pistol-shot wounds, NASH having been struck in the shoulder and arm, and a ball having shattered the hand of MULLIGAN.

The wounds having been dressed by a surgeon, Capt. MILLS endeavored to extract the facts of the affray from the confusion that still prevailed. He met, however, with but poor success, learning only that it had originated in a difficulty about a game of cards; that JERRY DUNN was charged with firing all or nearly all of the ten shots which Officer CRITTENDEN had heard, and that the accomodating gentleman who had loaned him the revolver, after he had emptied his own, was declared by all to have been the "Sheriff of Brooklyn." Capt. MILLS discovered further that a third man, named CHARLEY MCGINNIS, had been shot, it was reported, through the breast and dangerously. Officers were, therefore, sent to bring him in; but, after tracking him to a Broadway druggist's, and to the house of a surgeon in Bond-street, they lost all trace of him. He was heard from yesterday, however, as he sent word to his "pals" that he was not badly hurt, and was only hiding to avoid arrest.

Capt. MILLS was forced to be content with this rather meagre statement of facts, and at an early hour yesterday sent all the prisoners before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. There an unexpected and unfortunate *contretemps* ensued. The participants in the affray had employed their time while confined in the cells of the Station-house in reëstablishing friendly relations, and a treaty of peace having been made, they had agreed to ignore the fracas altogether. Hence it happened that when the five were ranged before the Magistrate they unanimously declined to make any complaints against each other. Each was asked in turn if he had any charge to make, and each answering in the negative, the Magistrate was without option, and the five were unconditionally released.

The Horrible Death-Bed Confession of Mrs. White.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, Jan. 1.

The papers throughout the State have lately reveled in the luxury of a sensational item in regard to the alleged horrible disclosures made on her death-bed by a Mrs. WHITE, in Sussex County. The report was that she had confessed just before death to having poisoned her husband, brother-in-law and child. The Sussex *Herald*, of this week, gives a version of the report, from which it will be seen that the confession was a very doubtful one. The *Herald* says that, "about six hours previous to her demise, and immediately after concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. BLAKESLEE, who had left the room, Mrs. WHITE called to the friends at her bedside, and said; "I have something upon my mind which I wish to communicate before I die;" and then repeated—"*I poisoned my family.*" Astounded at this revelation, the friends present retired to another portion of the room, and held a consultation. Mrs. PAULISON, an intimate friend of the deceased, interrogated her as follows:

"Mrs. WHITE, are you conscious of what you are saying? Did you poison little JOHNNY?"

Her answer was—"Oh, No, no, no—father"—and in six hours after her lips were closed forever in death.

The most charitable construction that can be put upon these statements is, that they were the emanations of a weak and disordered mind, influenced by morphine and brandy, which had been freely administered to her for some days previous to her death, in order to prolong life. Indeed, this is Dr. ROE's opinion, the very intelligent physician who attended her.

An Encounter with a Cougar in Texas.

From the Denton (Texas) Monitor, Dec. 5.

One night last week Mr. THOMAS FRY again heard the hideous roar of the Mexican lion on his farm, among his cattle, horses, hogs and dogs. He represents the uproar among his stock, the terror of his dogs, and the confusion generally, occasioned by his presence, as exceeding in terrific sound anything he ever heard. Instantly leaping from his bed, Mr. FRY seized his double-barrel shot-gun, which had previously been loaded expressly for the cougar's benefit, crept out to the scene of excitement, and found him prowling about near the barn, when he took deliberate aim and deposited the contents of both barrels in his shoulder. The cougar, wounded and furious with rage, rose upon his hind feet, uttered another hill-shaking roar and essayed to leap upon Mr. FRY, but fell heavily to the ground, giving vent to a low, guttural sound as he lay upon his side. Mr. FRY then drew his six-shooter and approached near enough to perceive that he was not dead, but probably "possuming," and he concluded not to empty his pistol unless compelled to do so in self-defence. So fierce and ravenous did the beast appear as he rose and slowly hobbled off in the direction of the timber, that Mr. FRY concluded to let him alone until he could get assistance. This animal resembles the red tiger somewhat, and has destroyed probably a hundred colts and calves in this county. He killed eight dogs for Mr. ALEXANDER BROWN, of this town, in one night.

The Indian Chiefs, Santanta and Little Raven.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 31.

Santanta is the leading Chief of the Kiowas, and next after Satank, his predecessor, now superannuated, has ever been the terror of the plains. He is doubtless a bad Indian. Gen. SHERMAN some time since gave peremptory orders to kill him and Bull Bear, of the Cheyennes, or, if captured, to imprison them at Fort Gibson. Santanta is full of deceit and treachery. He is a stout-looking Indian, possessing commanding features, with the exception of a lurking, sinister expression of the eye, that betrays his bad heart. He habitually carries an old bugle, with which he sounds the different military calls, learned while loafing about the woods, and at reveille a blast from his bugle was wont to rouse his people from their sleep. Gen. HANCOCK made him a present of a military suit, but his subsequent conduct did not secure the confidence of the General. The next Chief in the line of promotion among the Kiowas is Kicking Bird, a very genteel and decent savage.

Little Raven, the head Chief of the Arapahoes, is the pet of the Peace Commissioners at Medicine Lodge Creek. Commissioner TAYLOR tried to instil some religious notions into his untutored mind, and Little Raven said that if none but good men go to heaven, he thought a good many whites would not go there. He was believed to be sincere in his profession of friendship for the whites, but whether the whites are friendly to him he probably has yet to find out.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

WHY I SING.

I sing because I love to sing,
 Because instinctive fancies move;
Because it hurts no earthly thing,
 Because it pleases some I love.

Because it cheats night's weary hours,
 Because it cheers the brightest day;
Because, like prayer and light and flowers,
 It helps me on my heavenly way.

Because with peals of happy words
 I would exorcise morbid care;
Because a touch of deeper chords
 May tune a heart to love and prayer.

Because all sounds of human fate
 Within my heart an echo find;
Because whate'er is good or great
 Lets loose the music of my mind.

Because above the changing skies
 The spirit saith good angels sing;
Because wherever sunshine lies
 The woods and waves with music ring.

Because amid earth's Babel noise
 All happy things that go or come
Give to their grateful hearts a voice;
 Then why should I alone be dumb!

NEW UNCOMMERCIAL SAMPLES.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

From Every Saturday for Jan. 9.

A SMALL STAR IN THE EAST.

I had been looking, yesternight, through the famous Dance of Death, and to-day the grim old woodcuts arose in my mind with the new significance of a ghastly monotony not to be found in the original. The weird skeleton rattled along the streets before me, and struck fiercely, but it was never at the pains of assuming a disguise. It played on no dulcimer here, was crowned with no flowers, waved no plume, minced in no flowing robe or train, lifted no wine-cup, sat at no feast, cast no dice, counted no gold. It was simply a bare, gaunt, famished skeleton, slaying its way along.

The borders of Ratcliffe and Stepney, eastward of London, and giving on the impure river, were the scene of this uncompromising Dance of Death, upon a drizzling November day. A squalid maze of streees, courts, and alleys of miserable houses let out in single rooms. A wilderness of dirt, rags and hunger. A mud-desert chiefly inhabited by a tribe from whom employment has departed, or to whom it comes but fitfully and rarely. They are not skilled mechanics in any wise They are but laborers. Dock laborers, water-side laborers, coal-porters, ballast-heavers, such like hewers of wood and drawers of water. But they come into existence, and they propagate their wretched race.

One grisly joke alone, methought, the skeleton seemed to play off here. It had stuck election bills on the walls, which the wind and rain had deteriorated into suitable rags. It had even summed up the state of the poll, in chalk, on the shutters of one ruined house. It adjured the free and independent starvers to vote for Thisman and vote for Thatman; not to plump, as they valued the state of parties and the national prosperity, (both of great importance to them, I think!) but by returning Thisman and Thatman, each naught without the other, to compound a glorious and immortal whole. Surely the skeleton is nowhere more cruelly ironical in the original monkish idea!

Pondering in my mind the far-seeing schemes of Thisman and Thatman, and of the public blessing called Party for staying the degeneracy, physical and moral, of many thousands (who shall say how many?) of the English race; for devising employment useful to the community, for those who want but to work and live; for equalizing rates, for cultivating waste lands, facilitating emigration, and, above all things, saving and utilizing the oncoming generations, and thereby changing ever-growing national weakness into strength; pondering in my mind, I say, these hopeful exertions, I turned down a narrow street to look into a house or two.

It was a dark street, with a dead wall on one side. Nearly all the outer doors of the houses stood open. I took the first entry and knocked at a parlor door. Might I come in? I might, if I plased, Sur.

The woman of the room (Irish) had picked up some long strips of wood, about some wharf or barge, and they had just now been thrust into the otherwise empty grate to make two iron pots boil. There was some fish in one, and there were some potatoes in the other. The flare of the burning wood enabled me to see a table and a broken chair or so, and some old cheap crockery ornaments about the chimney piece. It was not until I had spoken with the woman a few minutes that I saw a horrible brown heap on the floor in a corner, which, but for previous experience in this dismal wise, I might not have suspected to be "the bed." There was something thrown upon it, and I asked what that was.

"'Tis the poor craythur that stays here, Sur, and 'tis very bad she is, and 'tis very bad she's been this long time, and 'tis better she'll never be, and 'tis slape she doos all day, and 'tis wake she doos all night, and 'tis the lead, Sur."

"The what?"

"The lead, Sur. Sure 'tis the lead mills, where the women gets took on at eighteen pence a day, Sur, when they make applicaytion early enough and is lucky and wanted, and 'tis lead pisoned she is, Sur, and some of them gits lead pisoned soon and some of them gets lead pisoned later, and some but not many niver, and 'tis all according to the constitooshun, Sur, and some constitooshuns is strong and some is weak, and her constitooshun is lead pisoned bad as can be, Sur, and her brain is coming out at her ear, and it hurts her dreadful, and that's what it is and niver no more and niver no less, Sur."

The sick young woman moaning here, the speaker bent over her, took a bandage from her head, and threw open a back door to let in the daylight upon it, from the smallest and most miserable back-yard I ever saw.

"That's what cooms from her, Sur, being lead-pisoned, and it cooms from her night and day the poor sick craythur, and the pain of it is dreadful, and God he knows that my husband has walked the sthreets these four days being a laborer and is walking them now and is ready to work and no work for him and no fire and no food but the bit in the pot, and no more than ten shillings in a fortnight, God be good to us, and it is poor we are and dark it is and could it is indeed!"

Knowing that I could compensate myself thereafter for my self-denial, if I saw fit, I had resolved that I would give nothing in the course of these visits. I did this to try the people. I may state at once that my closest observation could not detect any indication whatever of an expectation that I would give money; they were grateful to be talked to about their miserable affairs, and sympathy was plainly a comfort to them; but they neither asked for money in any case, nor showed the least trace of surprise or disappointment or resentment at my giving none.

The woman's married daughter had by this time come down from her room on the floor above, to join in the conversation. She herself had been to the lead-mills very early that morning to be "took on," but had not succeeded. She had four children, and her husband, also a water-side laborer, and then out seeking work, seemed in no better case as to finding it than her father. She was English, and by nature of a buxom figure and cheerful. Both in her poor dress and in her mother's there was an effort to keep up some appearance of neatness. She knew all about the sufferings of the unfortunate invalid, and all about the lead-poisoning, and how the symptoms came on, and how they grew, having often seen them. The very smell when you stood inside the door of the works, was enough to knock you down, she said, yet she was going back again to get "took on." What could she do? Better be ulcerated and paralyzed for eighteen pence a day, while it lasted, than see the children starve.

A dark and squalid cupboard in this room, touching the back door, and all manner of offence, had been for some time the sleeping-place of the sick young woman. But the nights being now wintry, and the blankets and coverlets "gone to the leaving shop," she lay all night where she lay all day, and was lying then. The woman of the room, her husband, this most miserable patient, and two others, lay on the one brown heap together for warmth.

"God bless you, Sir, and thank you!" were the parting words from these people—gratefully spoken too—with which I left this place.

Some streets away, I tapped at another parlor door on another ground floor. Looking in, I found a man, his wife and four children, sitting at a washing stool by way of table, at their dinner of bread and infused tea leaves. There was a very scanty cinderous fire in the grate by which they sat, and there was a tent bedstead in the room with a bed upon it and a coverlet. The man did not rise when I went in, nor during my stay, but civilly inclined his head on my pulling off my hat, and, in answer to my inquiry whether I might ask him a question or two, said "Certainly." There being a window at each end of this room, back and front, it might have been ventilated; but it was shut up tight, to keep the cold out, and was very sickening.

The wife, an intelligent quick woman, rose and stood at her husband's elbow, and he glanced up at her as if for help. It soon appeared that he was rather deaf. He was a slow, simple fellow of about thirty.

"What was he by trade?"

"Gentleman asks what are you by trade, John?"

"I am a boiler-maker;" looking about him with an exceedingly perplexed air, as if for a boiler that had unaccountably vanished.

"He ain't a mechanic, you understand, Sir," the wife put in, "he's only a laborer."

"Are you in work?"

He looked up at his wife again. "Gentleman says are you in work, John?"

"In work!" cried this forlorn boiler-maker, staring aghast at his wife, and then working his vision's way slowly round to me; "Lord, no!"

"Ah! he ain't indeed!" said the poor woman, shaking her head as she looked at the four children in succession, and then at him.

"Work!" said the boiler-maker, still seeking that evaporated boiler, first in my countenance, then in the air, and then in the features of his second son at his knee, "I wish I *was* in work! I haven't had more than a day's work to do this three weeks."

"How have you lived?"

A faint gleam of admiration lighted up the face of the would-be boiler-maker, as he stretched out the sleeve of his threadbare canvas jacket, and replied, pointing her out, "On the work of the wife."

I forgot where boiler-making had gone to, or where he supposed it had gone to; but he added some resigned info mation on that head, and coupled with an expression of his belief that it was never coming back.

The cheery helpfulness of the wife was very remarkable. She did slop-work; made pea-jackets. She produced the pea-jacket then in hand, and spread it out upon the bed—the only piece of furniture in the room on which to spread it. She showed how much of it she made, and how much was afterward finished off by the machine. According to her calculation at the moment, deducting what her trimming cost her, she got for making a pea-jacket, tenpence halfpenny, and she could make one in something less than two days.

But, you see, it come to her through two hands, and of course it didn't come through the second hand for nothing. Why did it come through the second hand at all? Why, this way. The second had took the risk of the given-out work, you see. If she had money enough to pay the security deposit—call it two pound—she could get the work from the first hand, and so the second would not have to be deducted for. But, having no money at all, the second hand came in and took its profit, and so the whole worked down to tenpence halfpenny. Having explained all this with great intelligence, even with so little pride, and without a whine or murmur, she folded her work again, sat down by her husband's side at the washing-stool, and resumed her dinner of dry bread. Mean as the meal was, on the bare board, with its old gallipots for cups, and what not other sordid makeshifts; shabby as the woman was in dress, and toning down toward the Bosjesman color, with want of nutriment and washing—there was positively a dignity in her, as the family anchor just holding the poor shipwrecked boiler-maker's bark. When I left the room, the boiler-maker's eyes were slowly turned toward her, as if his last hope of ever again seeing that vanished boiler lay in her direction.

These people had never applied for parish relief but once; and that was when the husband met with a disabling accident at his work.

Not many doors from here, I went into a room on the first floor. The woman apologized for its being in "an untidy mess." The day was Saturday, and she was boiling the children's clothes in a saucepan on the hearth. There was nothing else into which she could have put them. There was no crockery, or tinware, or tub, or bucket. There was an old gallipot or two, and there was a broken bottle or so, and there were some broken boxes for seats. The last small scraping of coals left was raked together in a corner of the floor. There were some rags in an open cupboard, also on the floor. In a corner of the room was a crazy old French bedstead, with a man lying on his back upon it in a ragged pilot jacket, and rough oilskin fantail hat. The room was perfectly black. It was difficult to believe, at first, that it was not purposely colored black, the walls were so begrimed.

As I stood opposite the woman boiling the children's clothes—she had not even a piece of soap to wash them with—and apologizing for her occupation, I could take in all these things without appearing to notice them, and could even correct my inventory. I had missed, at the first glance, some half a pound of bread in the otherwise empty safe, an old red ragged crinoline hanging on the handle of the door by which I had entered, and certain fragments of rusty iron scattered on the floor, which looked like broken tools and a piece of stovepipe. A child stood looking on. On the box nearest to the fire sat two younger children; one a delicate and pretty little creature whom the other sometimes kissed.

This woman, like the last, was wofully shabby, and was degenerating to the Bosjesman complexion. But her figure, and the ghost of a certain vivacity about her, and the spectre of a dimple in her cheek, carried my memory strangely back to the old days of the Adelphi Theatre, London, when Mrs. Fitzwilliam was the friend of Victorine.

"May I ask you what your husband is?"

"He's a coal-porter, Sir," with a glance and a sigh toward the bed.

"Is he out of work?"

"O yes, Sir, and work's at all times very, very scanty with him, and now he's laid up."

"It's my legs," said the man upon the bed. "I'll unroll 'em." And immediately began.

"Have you any older children?"

"I have a daughter that does the needle-work, and I have a son that does what he can. She's at her work now, and he's trying for work."

"Do they live here?"

"They sleep here. They can't afford to pay more rent, and so they come here at night. The rent is very hard upon us. It's rose upon us too, now—sixpence a week—on account of these new changes in the law, about the rates. We are a week behind; the landlord's been shaking and rattling at that door frightful; he says he'll turn us out. I don't know what's to come of it."

The man upon the bed ruefully interposed: "Here's my legs. The skin's broke, besides the swelling. I have had a many kicks, working, one way and another."

He looked at his legs (which were much discolored and misshapen) for a while, and then appearing to remember that they were not popular with his family, rolled them up again, as if they were something in the nature of maps or plans that were not wanted to be referred to, lay hopelessly down on his back once more with his fantail hat over his face, and stirred not.

"Do your eldest son and daughter sleep in that cupboard?"

"Yes," replied the woman.

"With the children?"

"Yes. We have to get together for warmth. We have little to cover us."

"Have you nothing by you to eat but the piece of bread I see there?"

"Nothing. And we had the rest of the loaf for breakfast, with water. I don't know what's to come of it."

"Have you no prospect of improvement?"

"If my eldest son earns anything to-day, he'll bring it home. Then we shall have something to eat to-night, and may be able to do something toward the rent. If not, I don't know what's to come of it."

"This is a sad state of things."

"Yes, Sir, it's a hard, hard life. Take care of the stairs as you go, Sir—they're broken—and good day, Sir!"

These people had a mortal dread of entering the work-house, and received no out-of-door relief.

In another room, in still another tenement, I found a very decent woman with five children,—the last, a baby, and she herself a patient of the parish doctor,—to whom, her husband being in the hospital, the Union allowed for the support of herself and family, four shillings a week and five loaves. I suppose when Thisman, M. P., and Thatman, M. P., and the public blessing party, lay their heads together in course of time, and come to an equalization of rating, she may go down the dance of death to the tune of sixpence more.

I could enter no other houses for that one while, for I could not bear the contemplation of the children. Such heart as I had summoned to sustain me against the miseries of the adults failed me when I looked at the children. I saw how young they were, how hungry, how serious and still. I thought of them, sick and dying in those lairs. I could think of them dead without anguish; but to think of them so suffering and so dying quite unmanned me.

Down by the river's bank in Ratcliffe, I was turning upward by a side street, therefore, to regain the railway, when my eyes rested on the inscription across the road, "East London Children's Hospital." I could scarcely have seen an inscription better suited to my frame of mind, and I went across and went straight in.

I found the Children's Hospital established in an old sail loft or storehouse, of the roughest nature, and on the simplest means. There were trap-doors in the floors where goods had been hoisted up and down; heavy feet and heavy weights had started every knot in the well-trodden planking; inconvenient bulks and beams and awkward staircases perplexed my passage through the wards. But I found it airy, sweet and clean. In its seven-and-thirty beds I saw but little beauty, for starvation in the second or third generation takes a pinched look; but I saw the sufferings both of infancy and childhood tenderly assuaged; I heard the little patients answering to pet playful names, the light touch of a delicate lady laid bare the wasted sticks of arms for me to pity; and the claw-like little hands, as she did so, twined themselves lovingly around her wedding-ring.

One baby mite there was as pretty as any of Raphael's angels. The tiny head was bandaged for water on the brain, and it was suffering with acute bronchitis too, and made from time to time a plaintive, though not impatient or complaining little sound. The smooth curve of the cheeks and of the chin was faultless in its condensation of infantine beauty, and the large bright eyes were most lovely. It happened, as I stopped at the foot of the bed, that these eyes rested upon mine with that wistful expression of wondering thoughtfulness which we all know sometimes in very little children. They remained fixed on mine, and never turned from me while I stood there. When the utterance of that plaintive sound shook the little form, the gaze still remained unchanged. I felt as though the child implored me to tell the story of the little hospital in which it was sheltered to any gentle heart I could address. Laying my world-worn hand upon the little unmarked, clasped hand at the chin, I gave it a silent promise that I would do so.

A gentleman and lady, a young husband and wife, have bought and fitted up this building for its present noble use, and have quietly settled themselves in it as its medical officers and directors. Both have had considerable practical experience of medicine and surgery; he, as house-surgeon of a great London Hospital; she, as a very earnest student, tested by severe examination, and also as a nurse of the sick poor during the prevalence of cholera.

With every qualification to allure them away, with youth and accomplishments and tastes and habits that can have no response in any breast near them, close begirt by every repulsive circumstance inseparable from such a neighborhood, there they dwell. They live in the Hospital itself, and their rooms are on its first floor. Sitting at their dinner-table, they could hear the cry of one of the children in pain. The lady's piano, drawing materials, books, and other such evidences of refinement, are as much a part of the rough place as the iron bedsteads of the little patients. They are put to shifts for room, like passengers on board ship. The dispenser of medicines (attracted to them, not by self-interest, but by their own magnetism and that of their cause) sleeps in a recess in the dining-room, and has his washing apparatus in the sideboard.

Their contented manner of making the best of the things around them, I found so pleasantly inseparable from their usefulness! Their pride in this partition that we put up ourselves, or in that we took down, or in that other partition that we moved, or in the stove that was given us for the waiting-room, or in our nightly conversion of the little consulting-room into a smoking-room. Their admiration of the situation, if we could only get rid of its one objectionable incident, the coal-yard at the back! "Our hospital carriage, presented by a friend, and very useful." That was my presentation to a perambulator, for which a coach-house had been discovered in a corner down stairs, just large enough to hold it. Colored prints, in all stages of preparation for being added to those already decorating the wards, were plentiful; a charming wooden phenomenon of a bird, with an impossible top-knot, who ducked his head when you set a counter weight going, had been inaugurated as a public statue that very morning; and trotting about among the beds, on familiar terms with all the patients, was a comical mongrel dog, called Poodles. This comical dog (quite a tonic in himself) was found characteristically starving at the door of the institution, and was taken in and fed, and has lived here ever since. An admirer of his mental endowments has presented him with a collar bearing the legend, "Judge not Poodles by external appearances." He was merrily wagging his tail on a boy's pillow when he made this modest appeal to me.

When this Hospital was first opened, in January of the present year, the people could not possibly conceive but that somebody paid for the services rendered there; and were disposed to claim them as a right, and to find fault if out of temper. They soon came to understand the case better, and have much increased in gratitude. The mothers of the patients avail themselves very freely of the visiting rules; the fathers often on Sundays. There is an unreasonable (but still, I think, touching and intelligible) tendency in the parents to take a child away to its wretched home, if on the point of death. One boy who had been thus carried off on a rainy night, when in a violent state of inflammation, and who had been afterwards brought back, had been recovered with exceeding difficulty; but he was a jolly boy, with a specially strong interest in his dinner, when I saw him.

Insufficient food and unwholesome living are the main causes of disease among these small patients. So nourishment, cleanliness and ventilation are the main remedies. Discharged patients are looked after, and invited to come and dine now and then; so are certain famishing creatures who were never patients. Both the lady and the gentlemen are well acquainted, not only with the histories of the patients and their families, but with the characters and circumstances of great numbers of their neighbors; of these they keep a register. It is their common experience that people, sinking down by inches into deeper and deeper poverty, will conceal it, even from them, if possible, unto the very last extremity.

The nurses of this hospital are all young—ranging, say, from nineteen to four-and-twenty. They have, even within these narrow limits, what many well-endowed hospitals would not give them, a comfortable room of their own in which to take their meals. It is a beautiful truth, that interest in the children and sympathy with their sorrows bind these young women to their places far more strongly than any other consideration could. The best skilled of the nurses came originally from a kindred neighborhood, almost as poor, and she knew how much the work was needed. She is a fair dressmaker. The hospital cannot pay her as many pounds in the year as there are months in it, and one day the lady regarded it as a duty to speak to her about her improving her prospects and following her trade. "No," she said; she could never be so useful or so happy elsewhere any more; she must stay among the children. And she stays. One of the nurses, as I passed her, was washing a baby-boy. Liking her pleasant face, I stopped to speak to her charge—a common, bullet-headed, frowning charge enough, laying hold of his own nose with a slippery grasp, and staring very solemnly out of a blanket. The melting of the pleasant face into delightful smiles as this young gentleman gave an unexpected kick, and laughed at me, was almost worth my previous pain.

An affecting play was acted in Paris years ago, called "The Children's Doctor." As I parted from my children's doctor now in question, I saw in his easy black necktie, in his loose-buttoned black frock coat, in his pensive face, in the flow of his dark hair, in his eyelashes, in the very turn of his moustache, the exact realization of the Paris artist's ideal as it was presented on the stage. But no romancer that I know of has had the boldness to prefigure the life and home of this young husband and young wife in the Children's Hospital in the east of London.

I came away from Ratcliffe by the Stepney Railway station to the terminus at Fenchurch-street. Any one who will reverse that route may retrace my steps.

THE "WELLS OF MOSES," AND THE MIRACULOUS PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA.—I could have sat and gazed upon this scene of busy life in the midst of arid desolation, for the live-long day, but the Bedouins, curious to see what I was up to, came lounging up by ones and twos, to seat themselves near me, light the everlasting pipe, and ask in Arabic a hundred absurd questions, until, in sheer desperation, I had to seek some other retreat. Bending my steps toward the beach, about two miles away, I could not help again pausing to contemplate the dim, treeless mountains of "Ataka," on the other side, and wander mentally to ages long past away. Was this the actual place of rest from which the hosts of Israel looked through the moonlight, on that memorable night, back upon the scene of their miraculous deliverance? Etham is described as on the edge of the wilderness; and this wilderness on the edge of which Etham stood, and which took the name of Etham from this contiguity, is the same wilderness which goes by the name of Shur. Up to the edge of the wilderness the Israelites came before they crossed the Red Sea. Into this wilderness they entered after they crossed; hence the wilderness must have run north and south on the east shore, and the station of Etham, up to which they came before their passage, must have been to the north of the gulf. And it is probable that Pi-hahiroth and the other places mentioned in connection with the Israelitish encampments were to the southeast of Etham, because they were visited by the people before they crossed the water from the western shore. However, at Etham they were commanded to turn and encamp before Pi-hahiroth. Hence it is plain that although we are unable to fix absolutely the sites of these encampments, they must have sustained the relative positions to each other I have pointed out, and that the course of the Israelites was somewhat as follows: On leaving Egypt they marched to Succoth, and then to Etham, to the north of the Gulf of Suez, after which they turned back and went southward by the gulf's western shore. They crossed, from west to east, and, taking the whole narrative and the notices of distance into account, about the neighborhood of Jebel Atkah to the opposite shore, near these Wells of Moses. The distance between Wady Tarawik and the opposite of the gulf is twelve geographical miles, considerably against the supposition of the passage having occurred there. We can, after all, only regard the passage as a great miracle, described by the sacred historian, celebrated in the songs of Moses and of Miriam, noticed in the hymns of the nation in after days. I could almost, as I stood alone upon the sandy plain, picture the mighty host of people scattered round about these Wells, the same mountain ranges in sight, the same undulating sands beneath their feet, the same blue sky overhead and the same wide waste of desert as they witnessed.—*John Keast Lord, in Land and Water.*

A LETTER.

From Good Words.

Where were you when I suffered? My heart was very faint:
 It wanted a heart to lean on; where was yours at the time?
I hope you were happy somewhere; I hope no passing taint
 Of the chill air I was breathing troubled your softer clime.

Always I think about you, and I am afraid at night;
 For before I dream I fancy, and my dreams are fancy-marred;
And I see you lying wounded, with your face upturned to the light,
 And I cannot stoop to kiss it; and, O, my dream is hard!

Last night I read and waited,—there was but the light of the fire,—
 When I thought you stood behind me, and I dared not turn my head.
Why was my heart so poor as to shrink from its best desire?
 I think you were here for a moment; but when I turned, you were fled.

Where were you at that moment? were you thinking of me?
 Were you watching the turbans wind up the dry brown slope!
And when they reached the top, and you knew they looked at the sea,
 Were you dreaming of England? had you an hour of hope?

O, that hope is so dreary! I have it always here;
 Whenever it plays me false, they tell me I *must* not doubt.
But though we call it hope, it is only a mask for fear;
 And it never lets me rest, and I think it is wearing me out.

You will hardly know me again, I am grown so pale and thin;
 I looked in the glass to-day, and my face is old and strange;
And I felt a pang of dread when they told me the mail was come in;
 For I thought if you came home, that you wouldn't like the change.

I suppose you are brown and fierce, and your eyes are ready to flash;
 You walk erect and swift; you have always something to do.
Ah, you men are happy! you live with a burst and a dash;
 Weeping wastes us away, but work ennobles you.

I am a pain in my home; they watch me with looks of distress;
 Always they soften their tones when they ask me, "Dear, will you go?"
And because I want them to smile, I often smile and say "Yes;"
 But as the dance grows gay, I wish I had dared to say "No."

For I should not like, when we sit together, and talk, and trace
 Our joy coming step by step through the gloom while you were away,
I should not like to see one doubt flit over your face:
 "Perhaps she hardly missed me, her life was so light and gay."

Ah, a letter again! It brings no tidings to me.
 I have hardly the heart to look, and I feel too tired to speak.
What, you are coming home! you are crossing the dear, kind sea!
 You are rushing home to me now! I shall see your face in a week!

He is coming! where are you all? He is coming: do you not know?
 See, I am kissing the words which I was afraid to read!
What are you saying, mother? why do you look at me so?
 "Ten years younger," mother? Yes, I should think so indeed.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

Our literary neighbors on the other side of Dover's Strait are possessed by a vivacious and mercurial spirit, which frequently induces one or other of these states of mind. A pretty sure recipe for destroying or impairing a healthy mind is to pursue one train of ideas uninterruptedly, or to dwell too much on personal grievances or personal merits. A combination of the two inconveniences,—conflicting cares, and an overweening sense of his own merits, united to the effects of a tolerably free life,—have rendered that prince of French novelists, ALEXANDER DUMAS, an eccentric of no small dimensions. Who among English, or perhaps French, men of letters, would say of a brother in art what DUMAS said of ROGER DE BEAUVOIR, lately deceased, who had the misfortune to be born in affluence?

"Had he been poor, he would have composed verses equal to MERY's; comedies equal to ALFRED MUSSETT's, or romances equal to MINE!"

Had Mr. DICKENS' man of business announced, before his late tour in America, that he would, after every reading, take off his dress-coat, assume a cook's apron and nightcap, and serve up choice omelets, ragoûts, and other delicacies, to the first-class purchasers of tickets, what would the British and American publics have thought of the mental health of the author of *Barnaby Rudge?* Yet such announcement is made on the part of *Count Monte Christo* when his multifarious duties permit.

If everything which ALEXANDER relates of himself be true, he is perhaps a being set apart in mental and corporal qualities. EUGENE DE MIRECOURT hints that his courage is somewhat questionable; but no one will believe the tale after reading the account of his encounter with his savage dog *Mouton.* The dog had capped the climax of his crimes, and his master had just administered a kick to an undefended portion of his body which would have put any other canine savage *hors de combat.* Not so Mouton (so called from his white fleece.)

"Mouton uttered a low growl, turned round, regarding me with his bloodshot eyes, recoiled three steps and sprang at my throat.

Fortunately I had guessed what was about to happen, and so had time to put myself on guard; *i. e.,* at the moment of his spring I extended both hands toward him. My right hand went into his mouth, my left met his throat.

At the moment I felt a pang only to be compared with that felt on the drawing of a tooth—with this difference, however, the pain from the jaw holds only a second, the pain I experienced endured five minutes.

It was Mouton, who was grinding at my hand.

At the same time I was squeezing his throat.

I was thoroughly sensible of one thing, namely, that, grasping the pharynx, my only choice of life was to hold on, squeezing still more vigorously, until his respiration was stopped.

And that I did.

Luckily my hand, though small, is firm; what it seizes, money excepted, it retains.

It grasped and squeezed the throat of Mouton so forcibly that a rattling was heard. It was encouraging; I squeezed more determinedly: the rattling increased. Finally, collecting my entire strength for a last pressure, I had the satisfaction to find Mouton's teeth loosing. A second after his mouth opened, and his eyes rolled in their orbits. He fell, while I still was pressing his throat; but my right hand was all lacerated."

If intense conceit renders its possessor more or less eccentric, ALEXANDER DUMAS may be considered the prince of the class. He thus heads one of the chapters of his *Histoire de mes Bêtes,* "How I brought home from Constantine a vulture which cost forty thousand francs, and the Government ten thousand," and thus sublimely enters on the subject. We are obliged to skip, to some extent, the wings of the narrative.

"Two men, attended by natives and Europeans, were returning from Blidah to Algiers. 'Strange!' said one, 'that this magnificent country which we are traversing should be so little known. Know you any means of popularizing it?' 'Were I you, Minister, said the other, 'I would get DUMAS to go over this very ground, and write two or three volumes on it. His book would be sure to be read, and, out of the three millions of readers fifty or sixty thousand would be deeply interested.' 'It is a good idea,' said the Minister; 'I'll think over it.'

These two men were M. DE SALVANDY, Minister of Public Instruction, and my good friend, XAVIER DE MARMIER.

One fine morning in September, I received an invitation to dine with the Minister of Public Instruction. I was astonished, but nevertheless accepted it.

M. DE SALVANDY received me in his best manner, showed me his whitest teeth, and after dinner, taking my arm, conducted me to the garden, and the following conversation took place:

'My dear poet, you must do me a service.'

'A poet do service to a Minister! With all my heart, if it were only for the novelty of the thing. What is the nature of it?'

'Have you made your arrangements for next Winter?'

'Me make arrangements! I live on a bough like the birds. While it is calm I remain; if it blows I spread my wings and sail away on the wind.'

'Have you any objection to Algeria?'

'On the contrary. I was about to start for that country at five in the evening on the 26th of July, 1830. But at five in the morning appeared in the *Moniteur* the famous ordinances. So, instead of taking the mail coach I took my musket, and three days after, instead of entering Marseilles, I entered the Louvre.' (DUMAS has ever loved the pomp of war, but, we think, has hitherto been innocent of shedding human blood.)

'I undertake to devote 10,000 francs to the mission.'

'And I shall add four thousand myself. Formerly I went on my journeys, staff in hand; now I drag a whole family after me.'

'When can you set off?'

'When you will. I have two or three stories to finish; that will take a fortnight. I have some railway shares to sell, but that can be done in an hour.'

'But your Historic Theatre?'

'It can be let during my absence.'

But DUMAS would make the voyage as a prince, and the Minister was obliged to give him full use and possession of a royal ship-of-the-line to cruise about in the Mediterranean. The journey and voyage having been published soon after his return, he considerately remarks:

"My intention is not to record here the famous journey through Spain, where people asserted that I went as historiographer to M. LE DUC DE MONTPENSIER, nor the more famous voyage to Africa, which, thanks to M. DE CASTELLANE, to M. LEON DE MALLEVILLE, and to M. LACROSSE, made such noise in the Chamber of Deputies. No; I mean here to speak only of the famous vulture, price as above stated."

The rest of the narrative can only be given in a contracted form. He purchased for twelve francs a prime vulture from a youth of the Beni-Mouffetard, an equivalent to the "Sons of the Cross Poddle or the Seven Dials," and was well pleased with his purchase. Jugurtha, named after the amiable Numidian King, had only one fault, he would bite off fingers or toes, or any other adjuncts of the human body, when they came within the domain of his beak. All went well till they had him (still well caged) within a league of Stora, the place of embarkation. There no conveyance was to be procured. What was to be done? The cage might be set on an Arab's head, but Jugurtha would in that case rip up his floor, and make free with the hair, scalp, ears and nose of his bearer. Suspend him from a pole borne on the shoulders of two natives? But fifty francs should be thus expended on an animal purchased for twelve. A bright thought entered among the other equally bright denizens of the poet's brain. He lengthened the chain with a rope, and got a special good wand of the cornel tree to use at need. An attempt to get Jugurtha out of his cage would insure the loss of eyes or fingers to the operater. So DUMAS, taking the end of the rope in the left hand and his long cornel wand in the right, directed two men armed with pickaxes to stand at opposite sides of the cage, insert the ends of their tools, and pull away like men. Jugurtha, being left at liberty by the dislocation of his prison, spread his wings for flight, but found a living impediment at the end of his rope. His next move was a swoop at this impediment, but a sound whack of the twig disappointed him. He renewed the attack, but another blow again repulsed him, and the third was so little to his taste that he took the road to the port, directed by the ruling rod of his driver. So tame had he become in a few days that he would present his head through the bars of his new cage to be scratched by the fingers of his judicious and panurgic master.

Poor ALEXANDER's self-estimation was sorely hurt during his canvass for a place in the House of Deputies by the language used toward him by some Jacks in office, who had no better name to spare him than "Monsieur," or "that Monsieur," or "that contractor for feuilletons." However, he had one friend, Mme. DE GIRARDIN, who made these "Messieurs" smart, if their skins were not as thick as that of the rhinoceros. If, in her defence of her admiring friend, her praise flowed over the margin of the just measure, ALEXANDER was not the man to check her liberal hand. Alas for the uncertainty of life, the shortness of the reign of the kings and queens of literature, and the oblivion which soon obscures their memories! Mme. DE GIRARDIN (*née* DELPHINE GAY,) the beautiful, the gifted, the witty,—she who mastered the triple octave of grace, intellect and vigor, and who so ably assisted her husband at his editorial labors in *La Presse,* passed away in her prime, and Mons. EMILE erelong consoled himself with a successor. We copy scraps of her defence of her friend, when addressing the three supercilious "dogs in office." She offers, as an excuse for some of DUMAS' extravagancies, the fire of his imagination, the hot African blood coursing in his veins, and the giddiness attendant on literary glory.

"I would like to see you, O men of reason, in the midst of the whirlwind which envelopes him, or the face you'd wear if any one came to offer you three francs per line for your wearisome scrawls. Ah, how insolent you'd become, what superb airs you'd assume, what delirium would seize on you! Be, then, indulgent for those errors of the imagination and those fits of literary pride which you neither know nor can comprehend.

The crowd has no time to read the works of ALEXANDER DUMAS. It believes that those who write much must write ill, and therefore concludes that the few it has read are his only good ones. That the ignorant public should so judge and speak is not wonderful, but that a young deputy, a man of intellect, should join the herd, and attack at the tribunal, a man of genius, a man of European reputation, without reflecting whether he deserved the nickname of 'contractor for feuilletons,' is almost incredible!"

DUMAS, like other men great and small who were born in the early part of the present century, can number at this day but a small sprinkling of his early associates. He has lately been called upon to write a biographical preface to a posthumous work of an old friend and man of letters, ROGER DE BEAUVOIR, one who was not driven into the profession by need. It were better for him, perhaps, if he had been; for though his friend handles his memory tenderly, it is evident that his was a life of dissipation. The book to which allusion has been made enters into some amusing particulars of eccentric characters known to the author, and forms a volume of amusing reading. The writer's real name was ROGER DE BULLY; but his uncle (Deputy DE BULLY) obliged him, when he took to the profession of letters, to assume a new surname. The enforced change was really a happy one. He was born in Paris, 28 November, 1809, and at an early age imbibed a taste for fictions on mediæval subjects. In 1835 he went to Holland, and resided there for some time; and in his after works he introduced many interesting sketches of the life he witnessed there. He married Mlle. LEOCADIE DOZE, a beautiful and accomplished actress, in 1840; but the union, as in many other similar conditions, was not a happy one. The separation of the gifted pair was effected, with much noise, in 1850, and the husband sought balm for his wounded feelings by publishing a metrical account of the trial. His wife, a native of Hennebon in Morbihan, Brittany, was known in the world of letters. She died October 30, 1859, at the early age of thirty-seven years and ten days.

This is the prosaic side of the matter; let us look at it from DUMAS' poetic point of view.

"At his return from Spain he fell in love with a beautiful, witty, poetic woman, predestined by her very name to be loved. There was genuine love, but with it came genuine sorrow. He fancied it one of these passing fancies such as he had before experienced, but he was deceived. This love, like the tunic of NESSUS, scorched his heart. From the moment he began to love her he loved no other. He loved her faithful, he loved her false, he loved her living, he loved her dead!

"He quitted his house (l'Hotel Pimodan) in 1845. He would quit Paris, he would quit France, he would return to America, to Italy, to Spain, go where he had never been, to San Francisco, to India, to China, to New Caledonia. He remained, and the man least fitted in the world to be a husband wedded a woman the least fitted to be a wife. How explain this? He a charming young man, she an adorable young woman!"

THE TOBACCO CONTROVERSY.—The absurdly exaggerated statements of the Anti-Tobacco Society and other enemies of the weed lose all their force by proving a good deal too much. We must set aside cases of excessive smoking and those exceptional cases in which tobacco acts as a poison in any quantity. No doubt tobacco has a great deal to answer for, because smoking, like other tastes, and more than most, so readily runs into excess. Its worst effects are observed in persons below puberty, in whom it induces a peculiar kind of sallowness, functional palpitation, diminished appetite, and inaptitude for physical or mental energy, to say nothing of the expense attending it. It is liable to induce a similar train of symptoms in those who contract a habit of smoking a little, and but a little, in excess. We are told that among young soldiers palpitation and deranged action of the heart are common enough from its use. A medical officer, noticing the frequency of muscular tremors and unsteadiness of hand among smokers, kept some statistics in order to determine whether there was any great difference between these and the non-smokers as regards rifle practice. He was, however, unable to prove, statistically, that the latter enjoyed any superiority of accurate shooting power. Tobacco among the poorer and laboring classes certainly appears to exert considerable influence in restraining the appetite. A man can apparently also bear a larger amount of fatigue in a given time with a small amount of food and a pipe than with the same amount "without his baccy." Of course he could, however, only maintain this within certain limits. After all, the physiological effect of very moderate smoking has not yet been defined; and the mental state, like the flavor of the weed itself, is incapable of being expressed in words. A man of somewhat bilious temperament, with an irritable, susceptible, nervous organization—an individual whose nervous machinery wears and chafes in the working,—feels greatly soothed by the sedative influence of a cigar when his day's work is over; but he finds it increases his irritability when smoked before he commences his labors. The smoker tends to become a man of abstractions; facts and ideas, which at another time seemed hopelessly disjointed, will, with the aid of tobacco, arrange themselves in logical continuity under a state allied to what is called "unconscious cerebration." To the strategist planning a campaign in his closet with the aid of maps—to a poet, politician, or philosopher arranging the principles of his action,—tobacco is an aid by the property which it possesses of leading to mental abstraction; but to the man of action, who has often to analyze rapidly, decide promptly, and turn judgment into action, tobacco tends to induce hesitation and mental delay. We have lately been told by a French publicist, M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, in a vein of sober earnestness, that the acts and policy of the Emperor are the outcome of his habit of smoking. "To smoke is to dream wide awake," it is asserted. There is a tendency among modern French critics to seek in physical causes an explanation of some of the more abstruse moral and social problems of past and present times. The theory, no doubt, contains a certain amount of truth; but it is becoming every day more minute and despotic in its application. The reason is, no doubt, that it gives scope to the play of a writer's fancy to couple mental and moral peculiarities with physical causes, and it affords an opportunity for clever, interesting, and ingenious speculations in depicting character. BALZAC started the device by his close analyses of human nature and human actions, and TAINE, SAINTE-BEUVE, DECHANEL, and others have amplified the process into a theory, which, like many others, will pass away, or be supplanted by others equally ingenious and interesting.—*Lancet.*

MRS. GRUNDY.—I have known persons who, when taken through the cellars of the Bank of England, have had notes to a large amount placed for a moment in their hands, and who have come away quite elated to tell all their friends, "I actually held three millions of money, my dear," or "five millions, in my own hand—in my own hand!" as if even that momentary contact with wealth had somehow done them good. How are we to interpret such trifles? They are the straws which show the direction of the prevalent mind. They indicate that wealth, in itself and for its own sake, is the object of a profound reverence to which it has no sort of claim. Nor must we omit to glance at our excessive deference to custom and opinion. How often have we been told that we are like sheep, and will imitate each other when there is no need? You hold a stick before the leading sheep of the flock, a few inches from the ground. He leaps over it. You take the stick away; but every sheep that follows him will leap when he leaped, and the whole flock goes vaulting over—nothing. And we laugh, and wonder how they can be so foolish; or we moralize, and say, "What a waste of power? Why could they not use their own eyes and judge for themselves?" Nevertheless, we are just as foolish, and quite as unnecessarily waste our powers. Some great lady, for instance, has ugly feet, and wears a long dress to hide them; forthwith long dresses are all the wear. Or she has a twist in her shoulders, and hides that; forthwith all women, straight or crooked, must muffle themselves in sacks. Or a great king goes bald and buys a wig; and all men shave their heads and strut in horsehair. Silly sheep, to go vaulting over nothing in that absurd fashion! Custom rules all. In every class and circle you may see men straining their means, or going beyond them, because they must live in the same sort of house as their neighbors, wear the same kind of clothes, keep the same hours and company, give the same parties. We are so afraid of one another that no one of us dares to be natural, lest he should be singular. "What will people say?" is a question which influences—influences quite unduly—the whole round of our habits. It prevents us from doing what we should like to do; it often drives us into doing what we ought not to do. There are thousands upon thousands among us who stand in more fear of "Mrs. Grundy" than they do of God himself, and sacrifice, not only comfort and liking, but independence, principle, conviction, to the opinion, or supposed opinions, of their neighbors.—*The Quiver.*

SEMI-DETACHED WIVES.—The first yawn of her spouse is, no doubt, a severe trial to the vanity of a bride. There are few girls who have not built pretty castles in Spain of a felicity uninterrupted by boredom or butchers' bills, and there are, without question, some quiet people who fancy they attain to it. The country parsonage, for instance, often contains two beings who smile benignly on each other for long tracts of years, whose mornings and noons and nights are passed in one another's society, and who reach threescore and ten without the slightest suspicion of weariness or desire for a wider circle of sympathy. In other words, there are vegetables to whom it is natural to vegetate, as there are women to whom it is natural to live. And life, if it means anything, means variety and change. It is odd to think how on that one yawn hangs the freedom of years to come. It is the bugle that sings truce. It is a tacit convention which leaves the husband his club and the wife her independence. No people can be more touchingly attentive to each other's wants. The spouse finds his breakfast on the table, his *Times* cut for him, his letters arranged, his overcoat brushed in the hall, the time-table open at the proper page. The one return asked for is that of absence for the day. A sensible husband agrees with the pretty reasoner before him that "a man should have something to do," that loitering at home is hardly a manly thing, that constant association blunts the edge of affection, that he "has a wife to think of now," and a world to win for her, that if he entirely gives up his old friends she shall never forgive herself. The sensible man, we repeat, takes his umbrella, and leaves the pretty little reasoner his name and her freedom. Not that she has the least passion for liberty. To the world she sighs gently over the downfall of her hopes. Her one joy would be to have her husband with her. She would be delighted if he found more pleasure in her drawing-room, more charms in her society. She regrets that while other people seem to find her attractive, her attention loses its power over the one heart in the world for which she cares. And sometimes, in an evil hour, the one heart listens and believes. He leaves his umbrella idle in the hall. The club sees him no more; men chat in the billiard-room over his uxoriousness and the pretty little face that prisons him at home. Only the little face itself is not quite so pretty as it was in the tenderness of its regret. The resigned little martyr has no notion of being robbed of the halo of martyrdom. Insensibly the spouse finds it harder and harder to remain at her feet. He hates music, and he is whirled from opera to opera. The piano is hard at work throughout the day, and conversation will run on nothing but SCHUMANN and WEBER. He likes politics, and a blank little face listens as well it may to his stories of the last division or his theories as to the possible Premier. He is used to his quiet evening at his club, to his cigar, and his piquet; and he finds a mob in the drawing-room, and the smell of the divine weed absolutely insufferable to his wife.

In the long run he takes to his old life of isolation, and the neglected being wins the sympathy of her sex as she reassumes her position of semi-detached wife. And unfortunately she now and then wins the sympathy of the other sex too. Men wonder how Brown can treat his wife so badly, can leave her to neglect and to a thousand temptations. He has but one defender, and that is the wife whom he abandons. She could have wished it had been otherwise; that the dreams of her girlhood had been realized; that a sympathy of soul had bound them together. As it is, she will only accept just a very little perfectly innocent sympathy elsewhere. Friendship of the purest and highest kind may be suffered to administer its inadequate consolations. But the litany of the church of Plato must be chaunted without a note of pity for herself or of blame for her spouse. Between such clashing rocks the friend must steer his boat into that sweet mysterious sea. It is with a touching reserve that the victim of his caprice accepts her liberty, for she is after all a wife, and her ring gives her a liberty denied to maidens. She is musical, and can practice for whole afternoons with that gallant young tenor in the Guards. She is artistic, and what can be more charming than a *tête-à-tête* with that blushing Carmine over his sketch-book? She has a taste for poetry, and poets couch at her feet to read sonnets in the tender light of the parting day. The wide circle of friendship opens before her. She listens to the confidences of happy and unhappy lovers. Life becomes varied, busy, interesting. Her good temper, her vivacity, her sunny happiness redress the wrongs of her home, and society borrows a gentle light and sweetness from the semi-detached wife. The picture is pretty, but it has its terrible dangers. —*London Saturday Review.*

EARLY DISCOVERERS.—Modern familiarity with navigation renders it difficult for us to appreciate adequately the greatness of the enterprise which was undertaken by the discoverers of the New World. Seen by the light of science and of experience, the ocean, if it has some real terrors, has no imaginary ones. But it was quite otherwise in the fifteenth century. Geographical knowledge was but just awakening, after ages of slumber; and throughout those ages the wildest dreams had mingled fiction with fact. Legends telling of monsters of the deep, jealous of invasion of their territory; of rocks of loadstone, powerful enough to extract every particle of iron from a passing ship; of stagnant seas and fiery skies; of wandering saints and flying islands; all combined to invest the unknown with the terrors of the supernatural, and to deter the explorer of the great ocean. The half-decked vessels that crept along the Mediterranean shores were but ill-fitted to bear the brunt of the furious waves of the Atlantic. The now indispensable sextant was but clumsily anticipated by the newly-invented astrolabe. The use of the compass had scarcely become familiar to navigators, who indeed but imperfectly understood its properties. And who could tell, it was objected, that a ship which might succeed in sailing down the waste of waters would ever be able to return, for would not the voyage home be a perpetual journey up a mountain of sea? But the same tradition which set forth the difficulties of reaching the undiscovered countries promised a splendid reward to the successful voyager. Rivers rolling down golden sand, mountains shining with priceless gems, forests fragrant with rich spices were among the substantial advantages to be expected as the result of the enterprise. "Our quest there," said PETER MARTYR, "is not for the vulgar products of Europe." The proverb *Omne ignotem pro magnifico* was abundantly illustrated. And there was another object besides gain which was predominant in the minds of almost all the early explorers, namely, the spread of the Christian religion. This desire of theirs, too, seems to have been thoroughly genuine and deep-seated; and it may be doubted whether the discoveries would have been made at that period but for the impulse given to them by the most religious minds longing to promote, by all means in their power, the spread of what, to them, was the only true and saving faith. "I do not," says a candid historian of that age, "imagine that I shall persuade the world that our intent was only to be preachers; but, on the other hand, the world must not fancy that our intent was merely to be traders." There is much to blame in the conduct of the first discoverers in Africa and America; it is, however, but just to acknowledge that the love of gold was by no means the only motive which urged them to such endeavors as theirs. To appreciate justly the intensity of their anxiety for the conversion of the heathen, we must keep in our minds the views then universally entertained of the merits and efficacy of mere formal communion with the Church, and the fatal consequences of not being within the communion. This will go a long way toward explaining the wonderful inconsistency, as it seems to us, of the most cruel and wicked men believing themselves to be good Christians and eminent promoters of the faith, if only they baptized, before they slew, their fellow-creatures. And the maintenance of such Church principles will altogether account for the strange oversights which pure and high minds have made in the means of carrying out those principles, fascinated as they were by the brilliancy and magnitude of the main object they had in view. But while piety, sometimes debased into religious fanaticism, had a large part in these undertakings, doubtless the love of adventure and the craving for novelty had their influence also. And what adventure it was! New trees, new men, new animals, new stars; nothing bounded, nothing trite, nothing which had the bloom taken off it by much previous description! The early voyagers, moreover, were like children coming out to take their first gaze into the world, with ready credulity and unlimited fancy, willing to believe in fairies and demons, Amazons and mystic islands, "forms of a lower hemisphere," and fountains of perpetual youth.—*Helps' Life of Columbus.*

THE BOLD IDENTIFIER.—A most wonderful thing is the unhesitating manner in which men, and women, too, will sometimes speak on questions of identification, when the only opportunities they have had of forming an opinion have been such unfavorable ones that, to the ordinarily constituted mind, it seems nothing short of miraculous that they should have seen anything or anybody with any degree of distinctness or certainty. Cases illustrative of this phenomenon are, however, by no means uncommon. Thus we read of an old lady and her servant, living in some lonely country house, which is attacked in the dead of night by burglars, one of whom, bursting open a window, assaults the old lady, while another attacks the maid. The last resists violently, and in the struggle a portion of the crape worn over the man's face gets deranged. There is no light, or only the limited supply to be got from an upset rush-light, or an expiring lantern left on the window sill by the thieves. Yet a month afterward this servant girl goes to a court of justice and swears to her burglar, whom she has seen walking in the prison yard, in company with a dozen other gentlemen in similar difficulties. So again with the unfortunate who falls into the hands of the garotters. He is attacked in some lonely suburban road, knocked on the head, half suffocated by the bear-like hug with which the operation of garotting seems generally to begin, the night is dark, and there is not a gas-lamp within a hundred yards, and yet it will sometimes happen that a fortnight afterward, when the victim of this assault is sufficiently recovered to give evidence in court, he will be able to identify the ruffians by whom he was assailed—or at least one of them—and that with little or no misgiving as to the accuracy of his memory.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

NATIONALITY IN VOICES.—At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society of London, Sir DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., read a paper "On the Character of the Voice in the Nations of Asia and Africa, contrasted with that in the Nations of Europe," of which the following is an abstract: The subject was quite new, and difficult to handle from the comparatively few facts bearing upon it; the author, however, trusted to these and to his general experience in its elucidation. The voice of the Chinese and Japanese was of low power, feeble compass, and whining in its tone, possessing at times a sort of metallic twang. Among the natives of Tartary, Thibet, and Mongolia, the voice was stronger, louder, more powerful, yet still partaking of the metallic twang. The female voice was not inferior in power to that of the male sex. The metallic and deafening tone of the voice in those peoples were a well-marked and distinctive peculiarity. In India and Burmah the voice was generally soft and very feminine, not so powerful as shrill. The natives of the hills had a more robust voice than those in the plains, the former possessing a somewhat metallic twang, and the latter a plaintive and whining tone. In Africa the negro was taken as the type, whose larynx was of intermediate proportions betw[illegible] the

Chinese and Tartars, but differed from all other races of mankind in certain peculiarities, which the author described. The negro wanted vocal power in whatever part of the world he was placed, but possessed the elements of a bellowing or roaring voice—a deafening, noisy sound, without harmony or distinctness. In speaking, the voice was smooth and harmonious, or rough and husky. Considered generally, the various nations of Europe possessed strong, powerful, sonorous and clear voices; variations as to character and tone might and did exist, but, as a rule, they all agree in power, full compass, range, clearness and loudness of sound. The German had the most powerful voice in Europe, for reasons which the author gave, but in strength of voice he must yield to the Tartar, who, without exception, has the most powerful voice in the world. The condition of the larynx, with length of the vocal cords, and other circumstances bearing on the subject in the various nations of the three great continents, were considered, and the reasons given for the general conclusions arrived at.

PRINCE HENRY, OF PORTUGAL.—This great leader of maritime discovery resembled COLUMBUS strongly in one thing—namely, his unity of purpose. He resembled him, too, in his patience and in his unvarying confidence of success, even under disappointment. "He was bold and valorous in war, versed in arts and letters, a skilful fencer, in the mathematics superior to all men of his time, generous in the extreme, most zealous for the increase of the faith. No bad habit was known in him. His memory was equal to the authority he bore, and his prudence equal to his memory." And to this character the chronicler, AZURARA, who evidently knew the Prince well, ask speaks with perfect honesty about him, adds two or three of those little niceties of description which give life and reality to the picture. He says that the Prince was a man of great counsel and authority, wise and of good memory, but in some things slow, whether it was through the prevalence of the phlegmatic temperament in his constitution, or from intentional deliberation, being moved to some end which men did not perceive. It was this temperament, probably, that made the Prince incapable of "ill-will against any person, however great the injury he had received from him," so that this placidity of disposition seemed an actual fault in him. He was accordingly thought "deficient in distributive justice." There are instances in his conduct which bear out this, and one especially, in which he is stated to have overlooked the desertion of his banner, on an occasion of great peril to himself, and afterward to have unjustly favored the persons who had thus been found wanting in courage. This, no doubt, was an error on his part, but at least it was an heroic one, such as belonged to the first CESSAR, and, in the estimation of the Prince's followers, it probably added to their liking for the man what little it may have taken away from their confidence in the precision of his justice as a commander. We learn, from the same authority, that his house was the resort of all the good men of the kingdom, and of foreigners, and that he was a man of intense labor and study. "Often the sun found him in the same place where it had left him the day before, he having watched throughout the whole arc of the night without any rest." Altogether, whether we consider this Prince's motives, his objects, his deeds, or his mode of life, we must acknowledge him to be one of the most notable men, not merely of his own country and period, but of modern times and of all nations, and one upon whose shoulders might worthily rest the arduous beginnings of continuous maritime discovery. Would that such men commanded or govern the lands they have the courageous foresight to discover! Then, indeed, they might take to themselves the motto *talant de bien faire*, which, this Prince, their great leader, caused to be inscribed by his Captains in many a land that, as yet at least, has not found much good from its introduction, under his auspices, to the civilization of an older world.—*Helps' Life of Columbus.*

LUNAR VOLCANOES.—On this subject the Academy of Sciences last week received a curious communication from Dr. MONTUCCI. The facts of the case are these: At the request of the Bureau des Longitudes, the Messageries Impériales had established a temporary observatory on Sarah Island, opposite Aden, for the purpose of viewing the eclipse of the 18th or August last. The sky happened to be rather cloudy on that day, and the observer, M. DE CRETY, could not properly watch the phenomena until after the totality, when the weather cleared up. By that time one-third of the sun's disc was already uncovered, and M. DE CRETY then perceived three protuberances, not on the sun's limb, but on the moon's, a thing unheard of until then. They were in the shape of three triangles with their bases attached to the border of our satellite, which they never quitted. "I observed," says M. DE CRETY, "three luminous protuberances on the moon's limb; they were feebly illuminated, and resembled the tops of mountains receiving light from the solar rays. Fifteen minutes later, when two-thirds of the sun's disk having emerged from the moon, the same appendages were seen more strongly illuminated, and better distinguishable from the lunar disc; their summits had the appearance of a metal in a state of fusion. Another quarter of an hour, the central protuberance had diminished in altitude, &c." From this description, Dr. MONTUCCI concludes that these strange excrescences must have been either gaseous, or formed of solid matter in a state of great division, such as ashes; and, admitting that an optical illusion is here out of the question, the observer having made seven diagrams of the phenomenon, he endeavors to explain the mystery by supposing that at the time of the eclipse there was a chain of volcanoes in a state of activity on the *posterior* hemisphere of the moon, and close to its border, and that what was seen was simply the smoke or ashes ejected from the craters. He shows by calculation that an observer's eye could just skim the crest of a lunar mountain 18,000 feet high (there are much larger ones) situated on the posterior surface at a distance of 5° from the border, so that the whole jet might be seen, while the crater would be out of sight. This, of course, is an extreme case, but the volcano might be larger or smaller, nearer the border or further off, without endangering the principle on which his explanation rests.—*Galignani.*

THE INDIANS.—DIXON and I, both of us, left London, with "Lo! the poor Indian," in all his dignity and hooknosedness, elevated on a pedestal of nobility in our hearts. Our views were shaken in the East, but nothing revolutionized them so rapidly as our three days' risk of scalping in the Plains. JOHN HOWARD and Mrs. BECCHER STOWE themselves would go in for the Western "disarm at any price, and exterminate if necessary," policy if they lived long in Denver. One of the braves of Nevara's command brought in the scalp of a Cheyenne Chief taken by him last month, and to-day it hangs outside the door of a pawnbroker's shop, for sale, fingered by every passer-by. Many of the band were engaged in putting on their paint, which was bright vermillion, with a little indigo round the eye. This, with a sort of pigtail which they wear, gives them the look of the gnomes in the introduction to a London pantomime. One of them—Nevara himself, I was told—wore a sombrero with three scarlet plumes, taken probably from a Mexican, a crimson jacket, a drab blue shawl, worn round the loins and over the arm in Spanish-dancer fashion, and embroidered mocassins. His squaw was a vermilion-faced bundle of rags, not more than four feet high, staggering under buffalo hides, bow and arrows and pap-poose. They move everywhere on horseback, and in the evening withdraw in military order, with advance and rear guard, to a camp at some distance from the town.—*Greater Britain. By Charles Wentworth Dilke.*

ADULTERATION.—Perusing a recent artice in which a comparison is drawn between beer as made in former times, and that now sold to the public, we were reminded of the ancient punishment inflicted upon purveyors of unhealthy beverages in this country. An old chronicler tells an amusing anecdote illustrative of the manner in which this was effected. A certain innkeeper, being found guilty of selling unsound wine, was condemned to drink a draught of the same. The indictment charged the "taverner" with selling "red wine to all who came there, unsound and unwholesome for man, in deceit of the common people, and in contempt of our Lord the King, and to the shameful disgrace of the officers of the city, to the grievous injury of the commonalty," &c. The offence being proved, sentence was pronounced as follows: "The said JOHN PENROSS shall drink a draught of the same wine which he sold to the common people, and the remainder of such wine shall then be poured on the head of the said JOHN PENROSS; and that he shall forever abjure the calling of a vintner in the City of London forever, unless he can obtain the favor of our Lord the King as to the same." One can but faintly imagine the wry faces some of our modern adulterators would make were a similar punishment still in vogue. The writer of the article above-mentioned more than insinuates that the compounds prepared for the stomach people by modern English brewers are not only "unsound and unwholesome," but are positively poisonous. "Was it always the custom," he asks, "when hops were dear, to add logwood and black resin to give flavor, tone and color? Did molasses, raw grain and sugar often take the place of malt? Were brewers' chemists always as respectable, honest, above-board and ingenious as they now are? If gentian, bitter wort-root, marsh trefoil, and quassia were used formerly instead of hops, we did not know it, and were, therefore, happy. We used to feel a kind of warmth after a draught of good ale, and never knew that it was derived from capsicum; or that the solid crest of froth came from the stimulating influence of salts of steel and copperas. Is it possible that the beer we used to quaff after boating and thought nectar, was made from flown malt, cocculus indicus, the bitter bean of St. Ignatius, tobacco, or the poisonous nux vomica?—that sweet flavor was honey, that refreshing headiness carraway and coriander seeds, that effervescence jalap, that indescribable something we used to term the 'strawberry flavor,' was composed of ginger, grains of paradise, orange-peel, long pepper, opium, hartshorn, shavings, marble dust, egg-shells and oyster-shells, (to check acidity,) sub-carbonate of soda, magnesia and potassa? Such was the liquor prepared for us, and called in brewers' advertisements a healthy, bright, exhilarating ale, gently stimulating the digestive organs of the dyspeptic, and gratefully nourishing the strength of the robust." What a catalogue of abominations! JOHN PENROSE would surely have preferred drinking his whole stock of merely "unsound" wine to the alternative of imbibing a single glass of such a horrid mixture. It is some satisfaction for wine-drinkers to know that while wine merchants may deceive their customers into paying a high price for inferior wines, and may even adulterate by the addition of water and spirit, any attempt to adulterate by the addition of such ingredients as above enumerated would render the wine totally unsalable.—*Messrs. Hughes, Saunders & Co.'s Circular.*

M. ABOUT ON THE AGITATION IN FRANCE.—The incidents of the 3d of December suggested to M. EDMOND ABOUT the following remarks, published in the *Gaulois*: "Rioters wanted! Where? In a great many quarters, in France, abroad, in the revolutionary camp, and even by the party which calls itself Conservative. The honest and valiant CAUSSIDIÈRES produced order with disorder in 1848; there are gentlemen with less pure intentions who would not be sorry to seat social tranquillity on a little commencement of a disturbance, even artificial. The simple Police complain that promotion is at a standstill. They might advance a grade by arresting the thieves who abound in the outskirts of Paris; people are robbed in the streets at Montmartre, and houses are plundered at Passy. But to capture one of the malefactors requires a deal of patience, and the Police, like other men of their time, wish to arrive quickly. In higher spheres I see many functionaries who would have no objection to save the country. It pays well. They commit a thousand errors, compromise the Government, excite unpopularity and waste the public wealth. A brilliant stroke redeems their political errors. Let the day come in which each has to render an account of his acts! The conquerors of disorder will fold their mantles around them like Romans, and will say as SCIPIO AFRICANUS: 'On the 3d December I vanquished the Carthagenians of the Montmartre Cemetery: let us ascend to Batignolles to render thanks to the gods!'" The writer goes on to observe that there are many persons to whom a disturbance would not be unwelcome: Count DE BISMARCK would be delighted to fish in troubled waters for some French Provinces, Lorraine and Alsace for example; the pretenders to the crown of France, Legitimists or Orleanists; and certain exiles who dream of a republic. The conclusions of M. EDMOND ABOUT are that the healthy part of the nation do not wish to serve as instruments to any ambition, and do not intend to fight: "Farewell, then," he says, in conclusion, "to the representatives of physical force! Welcome, men of the platform and the pen! There are no muskets, even rifled, so effective as a just and sound reasoning."

THE SCOTCH TEST OF EVIL POSSESSION.—Upon one occasion the Bailli had brought with him a Scotchman of the name of STRAHAN, who was the principal of a Huguenot college in London. The Mother Superior having, in answer to the exorcist, said something about water, STRAHAN desired that the devil should be asked what that was in Scotch. It was admitted that this would be a proof of the most conclusive kind, as it could not be imagined that the Huguenot foreigner was in league with the priests; and as the ritual recognizes the knowledge of strange tongues as a mark of possession, the exorciser was forced to say that he would put the question "if God permitted." But to reiterated questions on the point the only answer returned was "nimis curiositas;" on which the exorcist remarked that in truth the question did seem to savor of "too great curiosity." But on being pressed again, the devil replied, by the mouth of the Mother Superior, "Deus non vult." There was a general outcry at this bad grammar. And the devil was solemnly charged in the name of God to speak grammatically. But the same words, Deus non volo, were the only answer that could be got to the demand for the Scotch for water. The exorcist maintained that the question was not a fitting one. The Lieutenant Civil replied that the question was a reasonable one; "for," added he, "you may learn from the ritual that you have in your hand that the power to speak strange and unknown tongues is a true test of possession." "The devil knows that language well enough," replied the exorcist, "but he does not choose to speak it. But if you would like that he should tell you your sins, I will order him to do so immediately." How strangely vividly athwart all the intervening mists of time this rejoinder of the priest paints to us the low, stupid, vulgar, ribald nature of the man! "I should have no objection," replied the Lieutenant; and the priest turned to the Mother Superior as if to question her on this subject. But, on the Bailli interfering with a remark as to the indecency of such a proceeding, he desisted.—"*St. Pauls*," *edited by Anthony Trollope, for December.*

BACCHUS.—The Theatre of Bacchus, where the figure of this god is sufficient of itself to render old Athenian art immortal. There the old fellow has been in the wall for two thousand years past, drunkenly grimacing to benches once thronged by the spiritual populace of Athens (who came here day after day to be tickled with the scandalous gibes of ARISTOPHANES,) but now so ruthlessly broken that they scarcely give an echo to your note of "Admirable!" The exquisitely proportioned head, and refined though distorted features, showing to absolute perfection (in Mendelli marble) the half-way stage of drunkenness, in an imaginative and superior nature. This statue, again, of itself approves to me the excellence of Athenian art at this epoch above all that ever went before or ever followed it. They inspire one with positive love for such people, endowed one and all not only with the sense, but strong and fiery seizure of the true and beautiful, prompting them forthwith to embody the same in poetry, painting and statuary never to be surpassed—never to be equaled. How is your health? Would you like to come down here, where people seem always gay? It is a long stage, and has been a very trying one to myself, who have sometimes had to say my prayers are being able to climb up into my berth "boardship."—*Postlethwaite's Letters from Greece.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF GREAT CITIES.—The *Nord* publishes the following: "London possesses—relatively to the other capitals—the greatest number of engineers, letters of carriages on hire, printers, booksellers and cooks; usurers, collectors of curiosities, and amateurs of paintings abound most at Amsterdam; St. Petersburg takes precedence for coachmen; at Brussels are to be found the most boys who smoke; at Naples the most porters and guides; at Madrid the most idlers; at Berlin the most beer drinkers; at Florence the most flower girls; at Dublin the most thieves; at Geneva the most watchmakers; at Lisbon the most bailiffs; at Rome the most beggars; and at New-York the most engine-men. Paris takes lead in the number of hairdressers, men of letters, tailors, milliners, photographers, pastry-cooks and advocates. A calculation has also been made that at London is consumed the most meat and beer; at Stockholm the most water; at Smyrna the most coffee; at Madrid the most cigarettes; and at Paris the most absinthe."

A SCENE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—Early on the fifth night we dashed suddenly out of utter darkness into a mountain glen blazing with fifty fires, and perfumed with the scent of burning cedar. As many wagons as there were fires were corralled in an ellipse about the road, and 600 cattle were pastured within the fire-glow, in rich grass that told of water. Men and women were seated round the camp fires, praying and singing hymns. As we drove in they rose and cheered us "on your way to Zion." Our gentile driver yelled back the warwhoop, "How! how! how! how—w!

We'll give your love to BRIGHAM," and back went the yell from the men to distant prayers again. It was a full team of the Mormon immigration.—*Greater Britain, by Charles Wentworth Dilke.*

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The Hawaiian Claim of Boston—Its Objects—Voyages of the Ancient Hawaiians—Traditions and Songs—Hospitality and Annexation—Customhouse Statistics—Sugar—First Printing at the Islands—The Hawaiian Flora.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1868.

The "Hub" has a variety of political clubs: a Radical Club, *par excellence*, a Constitutional Union Club, clubs for evading Blue laws, and clubs for promoting virtue; but I never knew it had a Hawaiian Club until the other day. This Hawaiian Club is exclusively confined to Boston, and I don't believe that any other people but Boston people would have ever thought of such a thing as preserving in a substantial form the traditions of the ancient Hawaiians from KUMUHONUA to the time of WELIAAHILANINUI and his wife OWR, down to PAPA and KAULA and HEMA, who lived thirty-one generations from the time that WELIAAHILANINUI landed on the shores of the Hawaiian Islands.

THE HAWAIIAN CLUB

was formed in January, 1866, by a few gentlemen, who, having, at different periods during the last forty years, resided at the Hawaiian Islands, felt that strong attachment for them which is so general among those who have once lived there. Their object was partly to revive pleasant associations by occasional meetings, to discuss the past and present condition of Hawaii, and partly to advance the present prosperity of the country and the interest of the United States and her citizens there, by calling attention to the great importance of the group, political and commercial, and by collecting and diffusing information in regard to its past history and present condition. The Club meets once a month, usually in this city, but occasionally in a more social way at the country residence of some one of its members. The workings of the Club to further every public measure which would benefit the Islands, is in a quiet kind of way, and interesting facts relating to the past and passing history of Hawaii, have frequently been called forth at its meetings. The original members of the Club number fifteen; the whole number of members now is thirty-five. The President is JAMES HUNNEWELL, who visited the Islands in 1820, and took with him the first missionaries to that group. The Vice-President, JAMES F. B. MARSHALL, resided there twenty years. Some of the members were born at the Islands, and others have resided there for a period of from three to twenty years. The members are among some of our prominent merchants and distinguished literary and scientific citizens. The Club has a large number of friends, residents at the Islands, with whom it corresponds, and it is therefore thoroughly and correctly posted upon all affairs pertaining to the group. The Club has also sought, through delegations at Washington, to further every measure which would benefit the Islands, such as the establishment of steam mail communication between San Francisco and Honolulu, and the negotiation and ratification of a treaty of commercial reciprocity between the United States and Hawaiian Governments. The Club is a "power behind the throne" in such matters. At the meetings of the Club many interesting facts are given which have never been printed. It is the design of the Club to have these facts reduced to writing by their narrators for the use of those who take an interest in Hawaiian affairs.

VOYAGES OF THE ANCIENT HAWAIIANS.

Among the literary contributions to the Club is a paper by S. B. DOYLE, who was born on one of the islands, but is now practicing law in this city. He refers to the traditions of the settlement of these islands, and of the navigation and discoveries of the Hawaiians, as handed down from the past. Formerly the Hawaiians included the island of Bolabola, and other foreign countries, under the one name, Kahiki; and thus, at this day, all who sail to foreign lands are called "Roe Holokahiki." In the history and genealogies of the forefathers of the nation, from KUMUHONUA to the time of WELIAAHILANINUI and his wife OWR, there were twenty generations of men. Because of their wanderings they said they had no home, nor any land that they could call their own, till they landed on the shores of the Hawaiian Islands. This is certain, that they came first from Kahiki, and their descendants after them were acquainted with the route thither and to other lands. PAPA, who was called WAHINUI, and also HAUMEA by some, gave birth to a son who became the progenitor of chiefs and people. It is said that PAPA at last sailed to Nuumehaiani where her father KUKALANIHU and her mother KAHAKAUAKOKO lived, an island guarded on all sides by lofty precipices, and there PAPA still renews her youth; about whom the men of Kulaikuahuhu, who are skilled in genealogies and legends, sung:

"Return, O Papa, from the islands of Cahiki:
Jealous anger burns the hearts of Wakea's concubines,
Deep affection stirs the bosom of thy husband."

The ancients possessed accounts of a large whirlpool which they called Moamauikaloo, which was often alluded to in their traditions. They had also discovered the Black Sea, and the Green Sea, and the Red Sea. Thus runs the old song:

"A sea tossing ships,
A sea of burning coals,
In the azure Sea of Kane,
The birds sip the waters of the Red Sea;
And the waters of the Green Sea,
Never silent, never quiet, never sleeping
Are the gently breaking waters of the rippling sea."

The old Hawaiians often mentioned the land of dwarfs; a land where the people, said they, were so small that one ordinary man could carry ten of them. Many Hawaiians in those times sailed to Nuuhiru, to Bolabola, to Upolu, to Sarati and to many other places, as we learn by the legends and the prophecies and the prayers for discovering other countries.

TRADITION OF KAULU.

KAULU, we are told, was born at Kailua Kooiaupoko, fifteen generations from the time of WELIAAHILANINUI. He said that he had visited every land, and had seen all the Kingdoms of the world, and visited the great continents, which are Asia and Europe. In the hymn recounting the success of his voyage round the world, he thus speaks:

"I am Kaulu,
The adopted son of Kalona.
The far-seeing explorer;
Who forbiddeth sleep;
Who watcheth for the daybreak,
Who hurleth the spear.
Kaulu of the land. Kaulu of the sea.
O! Kaulu the builder of canoes,
O! Kaulu the pilot of the fleet.
Thou spanneth the heavens.
Thou canst grasp the night and the day;
Thou canst reach out to the ends of the earth.
All lands are explored by Kaulu.
All lands are finished by Kaulu.
Even to the coral reefs where the sea thunders.
From the times, perhaps, of Ku,
From the times, perhaps, of Lono
Greatness has degenerated.
By the witness of these shells, of this fish skin,
By the witness of these necklaces,
Is this flight of Kaia proved.
Is this flight to the Northern whirlpool proved
By my father Kakulani,
By my father's bones I swear."

Whatever may be the veracity of KAULU in this, his story, the fact of his voyage to Kahiki, at any rate, is true.

TRADITION OF HEMA.

HEMA, who was born at Hana, East Maui, was one of those who went to Kahiki. He lived sixteen generations after KAULU. Just before the birth of his son KANAI, he sailed for Kahiki to receive the tax (*palala*) for the birth of his son, for his wife was from that place. HEMA was not heard from afterward. When KANAI grew up, he asked of his mother, "Where is my father?" His mother answered, "Your father went to Kahiki to receive the palala for you, but the pilots, perchance, were led astray by the Amaukea, the bird of Kane, for he has never returned." Then said KANAI to his mother, "I will search for my father." Thus speak the prophets of his voyage:

"The rainbow of the path of Kahai,
Then Kahai arose and stirred himself;
Kahai answered to the bright cloud of Kane;
The eyes of Alihi are trembled;
Kahai looked up at the slanting light
Which shone on men and on canoes,
From above the Southern Star.
This, O Kahai, is the sign to look for your father;
Go on over the black waves of the ocean,
Through the thunders of the temple of Heaven.
Then demanded Kane of Kanaloo;
For what is this large fire.
That Kanai is coming in?
I am looking for the path to the South,
There at Kahiki, at Uiopatupau;
To land on the shores of Kahiki."

TRADITION OF PAUMAKAU.

PAUMAKAU, we are told, was born at Kaneohe Kooiaupoka. He went to some foreign land and brought back the foreigners, who were white, and called them Kanaka and Maiki; a certain people told the story in these words: "The strangers were tall, with sparkling eyes, and brought with them rabbits with pink eyes, and large white hogs with red eyes."

These traditions and others of a similar nature, and the tradition of the sending to Kahiki for chiefs when they were scarce among the Hawaiians, show the wonderful skill of the ancient Hawaiians in navigation. The distance from Hawaii to Kahiki is over 3,000 miles, and that these daring men were able to track their way thither and back, without compass, chart or quadrant, seems wholly incredible, until explained by the light of similar and undeniable facts, which show that the uncivilized and barbarous races are often, when occasions demand, blessed with an instinct which, in power and extent, seems little short of direct inspiration.

RECIPROCITY AND ANNEXATION.

The Hawaiian Club has done much to advance free trade between the Islands and the United States, believing that a realization of a reciprocity treaty would do much toward advancing American interests at the Islands as well as to Americanize them. Their geographical location gives them the key to commerce between the Pacific side of the United States and China and Japan. A liberal reciprocity treaty, it is urged, would pave the way to annexation of the Islands to the United States. The Club, however, believe that no one has a better knowledge of the importance of the United States to the Islands than the Hawaiians themselves, and it regards the interests of the natives as paramount. King KAMEHAMEHA V. is reported to have said, in view of the increasing American influence at the Islands, that if the Americans did not let him alone, he would hoist the British flag and put himself under British protection, which would give the annexationists the *casus belli* they desire.

CUSTOM-HOUSE STATISTICS.

The total amount of imports at the port of Honolulu, in 1867, was $1,899,193 44. Value of goods paying duty, $1,316,542 57; value of goods in bond, $582,650 87. Total value of domestic produce, $4,354,122 02. Total of all exports, $1,679,661 87. The value of goods paying duty, from the United States, Pacific side, was $669,015 96; Atlantic side, $137,486 87; all other countries, $426,393 34. It will be seen that the United States imports nearly two-thirds of the whole amount of duty-paying goods. The number of American merchant vessels and steamers at the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, in 1867, was, in tons, 34,862; British, 16,620; all other nations, 8,796 tons. Whaling vessels, American, 227; all other nations, 7. This exhibit is very significant, as it shows how important are the American interests at the Islands.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

In 1866 the total product of sugar from cane was 3,159,424,840 pounds, of which the Hawaiian Islands produced for export 17,729,161 pounds. In 1867 the production was 5,151,289,500 pounds, of which the Islands produced 17,127,187 pounds. In 1867 the Islands exported 544,994 gallons of molasses.

FIRST PRINTING.

In a paper, contributed by J. F. HUNNEWELL, we are told that the first printing press at the Hawaiian Islands was imported by the American Missionaries in April, 1820, but it was not put in operation until Jan. 7, 1822. The then Governor (KIAMOKU) was instructed how to work the press, and he struck off the first impression printed in the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. LOOMIS, printer, struck off the second, and Mr. HUNNEWELL, the third. The last impression has been given by Mr. HUNNEWELL to the "American Board," and is now in the Mission collection, at Pemberton-square, in Boston. It is a sheet four by six inches, headed "Lesson I," beneath which are twelve lines, each having five separate syllables of two letters. The first American newspaper, the *Sandwich Island Gazette*, was published in 1836-39. There are at the present time three American, and the same number of Hawaiian, periodicals published at the Islands.

THE HAWAIIAN FLORA.

It was not until a year ago that any comprehensive elaboration of the Flora of the Islands appeared, and the late Mr. HORACE MANN, son of the deceased Educator, has supplied the want. The vegetable productions of this group have attracted the interest of botanists. The number of new species, first made known by Mr. MANN's collection, amounts to 71. The whole number of genera collected is 373, and of species, 997. Many of the introduced species have become completely naturalized.

VIGIL.

KLEPTOMANIA.

Some Curious Facts Thereanent.

Although, from a strange concurrence of extraordinary circumstances, the subject of "kleptomania," has been of late brought, probably for the first time, to the notice of many individuals of that great collective unit, the "general public," it is by no means a new or strange thing, either to the medical profession or to the Police. As the gentlemen of these two professions are, from the very nature of their several callings, brought more closely into contact with persons who, it is claimed, are suffering from this peculiar form of dementia, it is natural that in our search for details of information, we should turn to these gentlemen, the conservators of the public health and public morals, respectively. And from them—more particularly from the knights of the baton and the shield, rather than of the lancet and the scalpel, have we obtained the information hereinafter set forth.

The medical profession are unanimous in declaring that there is a form of mental derangement which exhibits its strongest development in an utter disregard on the part of the afflicted one, of all the rights of *meum* and *tuum*, that urges him—or, as it more frequently happens, *her*—to the indiscriminate appropriation of his neighbor's goods, or those of the stranger that is within their gates, even leading on occasion to unwarrantable interference with his men-servants or his maid-servants—which, not to put too fine a point on it, in short impels the unfortunate victim to steal everything he can lay his hands on.

This peculiar form of mental disease, however, the universal experience of the faculty goes to show, almost always occurs in women, in which cases it is invariably coexistent with certain physical derangements of the system—only possible to the weaker sex, and with certain functional disturbances of which only they can have personal experience. Thus it happens that a kleptomaniac, pure and simple—that is, a person whose intellect only goes astray in that particular direction, but is sound on all other points—is invariably a woman. When the disease occurs in a man it is always conjoined with such other mental eccentricities as to render the lunacy of the subject unequivocally patent to even the unprofessional observer. But that in females there are often cases of periodic mental derangement which takes the form of kleptomania, and that form only, is as well established, and as generally accepted by the profession as is any other ascertained fact in medical science or experience. Sound physicians, however, treat this aberration not as a cause, but an effect; not as a disease, but merely as a symptom diagnostic of disease, indicating unerringly the direction and the nature of the curative means proper to be employed. To the intelligent physician, therefore, in many cases, larceny is only a symptom showing in the subject the presence of morbific elements to be combatted by medicine; to the equally intelligent Police officer, larceny is a crime to be met with dungeons, dark cells and prison discipline generally. To the one, the person taking property belonging to another is a patient; to the other, a thief. The very delicate question of deciding between the disease and the crime, the patient and the thief, has been for many years a puzzle. The point obviously is, to avoid degrading, by exposure and punishment, an unfortunate person who is disease-stricken in such a way as to be morally irresponsible; and, on the other hand, to draw the line so sharply as to prevent any genuine thief from escaping the penalty of detected crime on the plea of sickness.

And the point is a puzzler, All the positive evidence is on the policeman's side of the view—a person takes property not his; this, on the face of it is theft; all that those on behalf of the detected one can do, is to show, by circumstantial evidence, while admitting the fact of the taking, that it was accomplished without criminal intent—or, in other words, to show that the person is in such circumstances in life as to be in no need of the abstracted goods, and could have no possible motive in taking them but to gratify a sudden uncontrollable impulse. This, of course, bears very hard on the poor, and is subject to much unjust modification by the rich. Should a poor woman come into Court and plead kleptomania as an excuse for stealing a calico dress, her plea would be laughed out of Court; let a rich lady offer the same excuse for stealing a velvet cape, and she would probably be permitted to go clear, the reason for judgment or conviction being that the woman *did* want what she stole, while the acquittal results from the fact that that woman did not want what she took.

Rather hard on poverty, isn't it? but what is to be done about it? Criminals have no business to be poor—in this day and age they must not ask before they can indulge in the luxury of stealing with impunity. And yet there can be no doubt that there are as many genuine cases of kleptomania among the poor as among the rich—nay, from the very nature of their disease-inducing surroundings, there must be more among the poor than among a corresponding number of wealthy women.

With regard to the case of the late unfortunate woman whose suicide, when detected and arrested, crowned a life of years, for the most part seemingly devoted to—well, to unlawful confiscation, opinions are divided. The learned doctors and the wise policemen are not ranged against each other, as such, but each rank is divided against itself, there being both physicians and detectives ranged on the side of insanity, while there are equally many of both committed to the theory of deliberate, premeditated, long-continued theft. Well, who shall decide?

Here is another case.

A little before the late war—say seven years ago—a lady came from the Sunny South to spend a few months in sight-seeing and shopping in New-York. Her husband had been a merchant in New-Orleans, doing an immense business, in which he had accumulated a large fortune. The lady was most generously provided with spending money, bringing with her letters of credit on banking-houses here for $20,000, mesely for her own pin-money; beside this, she had her husband's fortune to draw on—a little property affording him an income of $200,000 per annum from his rent-roll alone. The lady was of middle age, very fine-looking and richly dressed, and she had the best rooms a leading up-town hotel could afford. Her drafts on her husband were always instantly cashed, and all her bills paid without a question on presentation. This fortunate lady had not been six weeks in New-York before she was arrested in a jewelry store for stealing. She was at the time in company with a most respectable lady of this City, who being well known, was at once set at liberty. The New-Orleans lady was taken to Police Headquarters, conducted to a private room and detained while officers went to her rooms at the hotel. Here were found more than $6,000 worth of goods which she had stolen during her stay in the city. Jewelry, laces, furs, and those things which would naturally most engage a lady's attention, were found in abundance. The room was overcrowded with them, and to show that she had not intended or cared to use them, the marks, tickets and cards of the various merchants had not been taken off. The goods were removed to Police Headquarters, and the merchants notified to attend and identify their property. While the articles were spread out on the tables, and the lady herself in the room that she too might be identified, she actually from under the very eyes of the detectives stole many of the smaller articles over again from the table, and concealed them in the coat-room of the officers, where they were afterward found. It was soon ascertained by letters from her home that this lady's peculiarities were well known in her own city; that it was perfectly well understood in New-Orleans that she was at times possessed by an uncontrollable impulse to steal, and that when she entered a store there, a strict, though unobtrusive, watch was kept of her movements, her peculiarities passed unnoticed at the time, and the bills for the goods she made way with were sent quietly to her husband, who paid them without remark. Of course, on a physician's certificate as to her mental condition, she was set at liberty, and the merchants who had lost goods received either their property or the equivalent in cash.

Was this woman mad?

And had she been a poor woman, equally mad, wouldn't her madness have landed her in Sing Sing? And wouldn't she have been guilty? And who's to decide?

The limits of a newspaper article will not admit of relating in detail other incidents of this kind, but we have the assurance of those highly-skilled experts, the detectives of the Central Police Office, that their services have been frequently called in to unravel mysterious cases of shoplifting, which have resulted in finding the culprits in ladies, whose carriages are ever at their call, and whose residences and families are in the Fifth-avenue and streets of no less note. There are establishments in New-York much frequented by aristocratic ladies, which find it necessary to have ever within call one or more detectives in plain clothes, whose duty is simply to take note of the fair professors of fashionable larceny, so that in case the bill for goods abstracted should be cavilled at, the screw of a threatened criminal prosecution may be put on to compel payment for articles received, though never asked for. And there are a number of ladies whose husbands or fathers are in the habit of liquidating at sight many bills for goods obtained in a way which, if stated in plain English, would not add to the social status of their wives and daughters. Such of these ladies as read the papers will doubtless be surprised to learn from this article that their names are as well known to the Police as to those other gentlemen who enjoy the questionable felicity of paying their bills, and also that any delay in the prompt payment of such accounts would be exceedingly likely to result in a notoriety as widespread as it would be to them unpleasant. The amount of money yearly paid in this City in this manner for goods thus acquired, but which can never be worn or used by the enterprising accumulator, is almost beyond belief.

Like certain other diseases, this thieving, or, to put it more gently in a harder though softer word, this kleptomaniacal propensity is often hereditary. The unfortunate mother who has suffered herself to drift into a fashionable habit of stealing, may bequeath that fatal facility of acquisition to a daughter who may be by no means thankful for the legacy. The little peccadilloes, which in a rich mother would be deemed excusable, may, in case of a fall in the family fortunes, bring the daughter to very serious grief.

Of Kleptomania, as developed in the various appropriations, or attempted appropriations, by literary men of the works of their brethren of the Guild of Letters, we have not time just now to speak. Not even the "Nothing to Wear" imbroglio, not the immensity of the "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother" swindle, nor the more recent "Flaunting Lie" controversy—apt illustrations as all of them are of stealing, voluntary or involuntary—shall tempt us to another paragraph on the subject.

From the recent action of doctors in the Commodore Meade case, it would seem that the professional men are all at sea on the subject of insanity, and that the late verdict of the jury in the Hiscock-Cole trial goes to show that the common people follow in the footsteps of their learned predecessors.

It would certainly seem if, in the present enlightened state of medical science, the best physicians cannot themselves positively tell the sane from the demented, that at least the plea of kleptomania should be no longer admitted in the Courts as an excuse for crime; for, as matters now stand, great injustice must certainly be often done, and the weight of that injustice always falls on those whose poverty makes in them a crime what in the rich is only an allowable eccentricity.

Atrocious Murder in Kentucy.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 26, 1868.

A most horrible and atrocious murder was committed last night at Claysville, in Harrison County, and one of the most reputable citizens of an adjoining county was severely, if not mortally, wounded. An intoxicated person by the name of MORRISON had a difficulty with Judge DUNCAN HARDING, of Robertson County. The Judge, wishing to avoid a personal collision at the time, attempted to leave the room in which they were, when MORRISON drew a heavy knife and plunged it into HARDING's back, producing, probably, a mortal wound. Just at that instant EDWARD JACKSON, a descendant of one of the oldest families in the county, opened the door of the room, and without a word being spoken or an instant's warning, MORRISON placed a pistol to JACKSON's forehead and fired, the shot scattering his brains in every direction, and of course killing him instantly. During the excitement of the moment, MORRISON escaped, and all plans to capture him have proved unsuccessful.

The California Labor Exchange—Secretary's Report.

The San Francisco papers publish the report of the Secretary of the California Labor Exchange for the month of November. The following paragraphs are of interest:

During the month 1,600 persons were ordered, while only 1,127 were provided with employment. The cause of the decrease in the number of engagements arises from the fact that there are so few unemployed men in the State able and willing to work. Nearly one-fourth of the whole number employed, or 231, arrived in the State during the month of November—nearly one-half of whom came from the Australian Colonies. The total number of men registered as employed from the opening of the Exchange, in April last, to the close of November, was 9,883.

The female department also exhibits a falling off in the number of persons employed, and an increase in the number of orders. The total number of females employed during November was 385, while the orders called for nearly 600. Since the withdrawal of the opposition line of steamers to New-York, very few females suitable for domestic ser-

vice have been sent from this office during the past four months, and although nearly all the employ of the classes able and willing to leave the city. There are scarcely any competent female servants out of employment in any part of the Pacific coast.

This success with attendant the experiment of shipping seamen at the Exchange appears to have attracted the attention of the Secretary of the United States Navy, who has written to the officers of that Department on this coast to ascertain whether arrangements could not be effected to obtain seamen through this office for the national vessels stationed on this coast, instead of engaging them in the Atlantic States and increasing the expense and risk of transporting them across the Isthmus. A number of the officers of the United States Navy have called upon me in relation to this matter. In consequence of the order passed by the Board of Trustees at its last meeting, I am unable to render this important service to the Government, which desires to abate the evils of the recent system of shipping seamen at this port.

A WOMAN'S AGE.

Most mysterious and delicate subject to talk about! Introduce it among a chattering group of women and note the constraint—or the silence, or the forced gayety, according to their diverse characters—that at once takes the place of their late easy demeanor. Not even the bravest of them can talk of their ages just as they do of any thing else; except toothless and spectacled grandmamma, in her easy chair, who tells you quite cheerfully, as she knits in undisturbed tranquillity, that she is sixty-five or seventy, as the case may be—and the romping, rosy-cheeked girl, about whose age there can be no mistake, and who does'nt see any harm in telling it. But a peculiar feeling seems to possess all single women, and a good many married women, on this subject,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 3, 1869.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is now confidently asserted that both Turkey and Greece will participate in the Peace Conference. FUAD PACHA, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, will represent his Government on that occasion, and ALEXANDER RISO RANGABE, an eminent Grecian poet, will represent Greece. The remaining members of the Conference will consist of the foreign Ambassadors to France, and the session will be presided over by M. LAVALLETTE, the French Foreign Secretary. The time for the assembling of the Conference has not yet been agreed upon. It is reported that the Turkish Admiral has formally demanded the surrender of the Greek steamer *Erosis*, and war is considered inevitable.

The workingmen of Lambeth presented Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON with an address, in return for which that gentleman favored them with a few remarks.

The recent disturbances at Malaga, in Spain, were more serious than heretofore reported. Gen. KADA had a sharp fight with the rebels in the streets of the city, and the war vessels in the harbor took part in the engagement.

GENERAL.

A day or two since the body of a stranger, named HENRY STEEL, was found buried at Shippensburg, Penn., near the residence of ADAM TITUS. On being disinterred, it was found that the man's throat had been cut from ear to ear and his skull fractured. TITUS, who had been seen in company with STEELE, was arrested, and yesterday, at the inquest, acknowledged that he had struck him.

A fire which occurred at Bangor, Me., on Friday night, destroyed property of the value of $250,000.

There were fifteen inches of snow at Albany last evening, and more falling.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS, a Boston broker, has been missing for two or three days. His bank account is said to have been overdrawn $10,000, and some of his paper has returned dishonored.

The Chicago Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home, indignantly protest against Gen. BUTLER's action ordering the closing of the institution, and have resolved to keep it open until Spring; because, otherwise, forty or fifty disabled veterans would be without a home.

The repair shops of the New-Haven and New-York Railroad, at New-Haven, were destroyed by fire on Friday night. Loss estimated at $80,000.

Emancipation day was celebrated in Charleston, S. C., on Friday, by a parade of the colored societies and fire companies, and by an oration.

A large building in Albany, used as a car factory, was crushed by the snow yesterday. The building is completely wrecked. The contents were pretty much demolished. No one was injured. The loss is estimated at $8,000.

The Richmond *Whig* states that Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, Confederate States Secretary of War, has become a partner in the commission house of GEORGE LEE & Co., of that city.

About one foot of snow fell in Boston on Friday, causing considerable delay to railroad travel. The New-York train, due early yesterday morning, was three hours late. The Eastern and Northern trains were less fortunate, being several hours behind time. It was believed the tracks would be cleared so that trains could run on time to-day.

JAMES TILLINGHAST, Superintendent of the Buffalo Division of the New-York Central Railroad, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Central road, *vice* JOHN NEWELL, and entered upon his duty.

The well-known rifle shot, CALEB GILES, was accidentally shot dead at a shooting match, near Toronto, Canada, on New-Year's Day.

HENRY P. BALDWIN, of Detroit, Governor elect of Michigan, took the oath of office at Lansing yesterday. The Legislature convenes there next Wednesday.

The Minnesota Legislature convenes on Monday.

AARON TYLER, formerly Judge of the Circuit Court, at Rock Island, Ill., and latterly of the Chicago Bar, died in Chicago yesterday.

JOSEPH THOMAS, a colored man, who kept a little confectionery store in the shanty in which he lived, near MAFFITT's mill, Maryland, was found murdered in his bed on Tuesday morning. He had evidently been killed with an ax, which was found in the room, and his till robbed. PHILLIP NOLAN has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer.

The total debt of Boston, funded and unfunded, is $18,428,502, an increase in a year of $4,783,166. From this must be deducted $5,618,309 cash on hand. The city last year expended $771,687 in public buildings.

The reception days of Mrs. HOFFMAN at the Governor's residence during the Winter will be Thursdays, commencing the 7th inst. Hours from 12 to 3.

The new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls was thrown open to the public on Wednesday last.

A tank in the oil refinery of CHARLES MCKINNEY, in Lockport, N.Y., exploded on Thursday, blowing the refinery building to atoms. Several persons were in the building at the time, but escaped uninjured.

The sum of $136,845 was paid last week to the State of Illinois, in part payment of the outstanding claims of the State against the General Government for expenses incurred in putting men into the field at the outbreak of the war. This sum, with the amount remitted last year, amounts to $238,655, nearly all of which had been previously disallowed and was considered worthless.

A Springfield (Mass.) paper says that the first through train over the Pacific Road will start from Springfield. According to this authority, there will be attached to a new locomotive six passenger, two sleeping and one baggage car. They will start from Springfield just as soon as the road is open, and will have the right of all the roads clear through. The traveling will mainly be done by day, and the engine will lay over and "cool" nights. It will doubtless be the only locomotive that will ever make the round trip from Springfield to San Francisco.

A Wisconsin clergyman having read that Mrs. Hole-in-the-Day was in destitute circumstances, writes to the Chief of Police of Milwaukee offering her a home in his family.

W. TAYLOR's lumber-yard, at Troy, was destroyed by fire Friday morning. The loss is estimated at $10,000; insured. J. A. MILLARD, a well-known lawyer and prominent citizen, died last night, aged 58 years.

DANIEL O'BRIEN, a section hand on the Fitchburg Railroad, was found dead on the track near his house at Shirley, Mass., yesterday morning. He is supposed to have been run over and killed by some passing train.

Messrs. J. W. and A. J. FRANK, clothing merchants at Omaha, have failed. Liabilities from $50,000 to $60,000; $20,000 secured by mortgages on real estate. It is thought the creditors will compromise the matter with the firm.

The Custom-house receipts from Dec. 12 to 19, in the following ports, were as follows: Boston, $268,273; New-York, $1,562,175; Philadelphia, $105,931; Baltimore, $44,491; New-Orleans, from Dec. 5 to 12, $119,864; San Francisco, from Nov. 29 to Dec. 5, $364,909.

Dr. JOHN F. BOYNTON lectured last night, at the Cooper Institute, in his usual interesting manner, upon the earth, sun and moon, illustrating his statements by stereopticon views. He will lecture again to-night upon astronomical and geological subjects.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, and after transacting some routine business adjourned *sine die*.

Collector SMYTHE was called upon yesterday by his deputies, who, in appropriate terms, paid the compliments of the season. Mr. SMYTHE replied, and spoke in flattering terms of the efficiency of his subordinates.

The Week of Prayer ordained by the Evangelical Alliance will be opened this evening in the Church of Dr. RODGERS, on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. Prayer meetings will be held in the same church every day during the week at 3 o'clock.

The Franking Privilege.

The abuses of the franking privilege, (the privilege itself being an abuse,) are pretty generally understood and universally denounced. The latest form they have assumed is the worst—that of using a *stamp* to affix a frank, instead of doing it personally. A member of Congress finds it too troublesome to write his name on every document he desires to frank—so he has a *fac simile* of his signature *engraved*, by the use of which a small boy can do more franking in a day than he could perform for himself in the old way in a week. And by having half a dozen of these stamping machines, he can keep a half dozen boys at work. And if he can thus use one, there is no reason why he should not use a hundred or a thousand.

This style of doing a franking business was introduced, we believe, about five years ago, when a few members of Congress timidly tried it: and so convenient was it found,—so much did it diminish the labor and trouble of cheating the Government,—that its use became almost instantly universal. And now, we believe, not only members of Congress, but members of the Cabinet, heads of Departments, and, we incline to think, the President himself, have *stamps* which they use for franking purposes. Nobody now thinks of taking the trouble to write his own name, to secure the free transmission through the mails of anything he may wish to send. A clerk, or the boy who sweeps the room, can do it quite as well.

There can be no doubt that this is a gross and palpable evasion of the law, and that, intrinsically, it is utterly dishonest. Of course the ease with which franking is thus done increases enormously the amount of it. There is scarcely a political club, a benevolent association, a church society, or anything of the sort in the country, that is not or has not been in the habit of applying to members for *franked* envelopes. The case of Mr. LINCOLN, a member from this State, shows how these things are managed. He had been in the habit of giving packages *of* franked envelopes to a political club with which he was connected, to circulate political documents; and, having more franks than they could use, the club disposed of them to a publishing house, which used them to save postage in its own private business.

All a member of Congress has to do, is *to lend his stamp*, and he can then get the reputation of being a very clever fellow, oblige a great many of his friends, be called a friend of all good enterprises, swindle the Government out of a good many thousand dollars and become immensely popular, without the slightest cost or trouble to himself.

But for these wholesale abuses, the franking privilege itself would encounter little hostility. That a public man should have the right of corresponding with his constituents without expense to himself, is not unreasonable. But when he perverts this privilege,—which is purely personal and accorded for a special object,—into a means of supplying everybody who asks it with facilities for using the mails without cost, the privilege itself naturally becomes odious and damaging to the public. These abuses must be reformed, or the people will demand the abolition of franking altogether.

The Triumph of the English Aristocracy.

As the facts are unfolded in regard to the recent English election, it is plain that, though the basis of suffrage has been changed, and a new power—namely, the lower middle and higher working class—could have controlled the Government, in reality the ruling class is just as much the aristocratic as before. Out of the Parliament just elected, 210 members belong to the aristocratic families; nearly 100 are military officers, who of course vote with the ruling class, while on the other side, there are less than 130 manufacturers, merchants and tradesmen, many of whom are no doubt dependent on or connected with the country families, and about 102 families who are never likely to lead the advance in popular reform; only some 25 are members of the professions. Probably very few indeed will be seated in the Lower House who can be called "radical," even to the extent to which Mr. GLADSTONE is radical, and still fewer with the views of Mr. BRIGHT.

The new voter, among the mechanics and shop-keepers and workingmen, evidently had a large share of his nation's reverence for rank, and preferred the old historic names on the banner of liberalism to all the new philosophical, literary or radical names which were attached to the most golden promises and popular theories. The aristocracy of England, as in every great crisis, has shown its flexibility, skill and power of command, and the great names of English history head the van of democratic progress, as they once headed the defence of privilege. We doubt whether a nation has ever existed—certainly no democratic community—where the same families, during four or five centuries, have been able to furnish members, qualified by talents and character, to lead a high-spirited and progressive people in all its stages of national advance. How few, for instance, of American historic names, appear now in our public affairs!

The new Cabinet, also, is evidently an offering to the English reverence for rank, and for what has already been tried. The ablest of all "the new men," except Mr. BRIGHT, in the judgment of most Americans, Mr. FORSTER, is entirely excluded, or only has an outside place. Mr. LOWE, who, though a new man, has an undisguised contempt for the working classes, receives a most influential position. One of the most conservative of the old titled diplomats, Lord CLARENDON, has the Foreign Office. Mr. BRIGHT, the true democratic leader, has an unimportant place as President of the Board of Trade.

English Liberals say that but three or four votes can be relied upon in the Cabinet for an "advanced" position in any kind of social question that may come up, and that all the leading offices are given to old conservative politicians who do not represent the modern movements.

Mr. GLADSTONE has plainly not satisfied the advanced wing of his party by his appointments, but has perpetuated the old conservative sentiment. His Cabinet may be fitted to bring the "disestablishment" of the Irish Church to a successful issue, but when that is finished, it has few elements of coherence.

Thus far, extended suffrage has only confirmed the position of the aristocracy in England. They still govern or form the balancing power in Parliament, and control affairs in the Cabinet.

It is not unlikely that they will continue to do so, though in an inferior degree, for many years to come. Their advantage is in their leisure and inherited wealth. When the necessity comes they will be as ready to sacrifice the English Church as they are now the Irish. Even the destruction of primogeniture would injure them but little. The monarchy itself is not absolutely necessary to them.

The only thing they have to dread is a thorough social revolution, and the destruction of vested rights and property, and the absolute triumph of a pure democracy; and these results seem a century off yet in England.

The Board of Education.

The *World* concedes that the effort to remove Mr. BOEHE from the clerkship of the Board of Education, and to put Mr. HINCHMAN in his place, is simply an attempt of the Tammany Hall "Ring" to get as absolute a control of the Board of Education, as it already has of the Board of Supervisors, the Common Council and every other department of the City Government,—and to put a tool of its own into the place of a man who will not surrender to their manipulations the interests which have been confided to his hands. The *World* resists the removal of Mr. BOEHE and calls on the Republicans to join the "honest and intelligent Democrats" in preventing it.

If we had reason to believe in the sincerity of what the *World* says on this or any other subject, or in the reality of what it pretends to do, we should regard these declarations as a gratifying symptom of approaching reforms. But the *World* is just now devoted, heart and soul, to the task of glorifying itself, which, of course, in its narrow judgment, involves the necessity of disparaging and abusing all its neighbors. In the business of bragging the *World* now out-*Heralds* the *Herald* in its palmiest days. It has even made the *Herald* ashamed of the business, as the *Herald* long ago made every other journal ashamed of it, by overdoing and making it ridiculous. The main object of the *World* now, in denouncing the effort to oust BOEHE and install HINCHMAN seems to be to abuse the TIMES for having published, a few days since, a tabular statement of the yearly expenses of the Board of Education since 1860,—during which time, with a constantly lessening demand for new school-houses, the annual expenses have risen from about a million and a quarter dollars to over three millions. That these expenses are enormous and exorbitant, and hat steps ought to be taken to prevent such a steady and perilous increase, every member of the Board of Education will readily concede. What Mr. BOEHE has to do with them,—or how a bare statement of their amount implies hostility to his retention in office, we fail to understand, and must leave the *World* to explain.

But one thing is clear:—the great aim and purpose of the Tammany "Ring" is *to control the disbursement of all the moneys* in any way connected with the City Government: and although the Ring has now absolute sway over some fifteen or twenty millions,—which pass through the various branches of the City Government, the additional tit-bit of *three millions annually* is not to be despised. The Ring, therefore, wants two things; *first*, that the expenses of the Board be not suffered to diminish;—*second*, that the Clerk of the Board be a supple tool in their hands,—a man who will do their bidding without scruple or hesitation. The *World* seconds the Ring on the first point; on the second, it affects resistance. It will probably end, as all its previous efforts in kindred directions have ended, in bowing to an authority which it is powerless to resist and "accepting the situation." If Mr. BOEHE is ousted, we shall find it rejoicing over HINCHMAN's election as a great Democratic victory, and as a fresh proof at once of the moral degradation of the Radical traitors who opposed it, and of the transcendent superiority of the *World*,—as a political prophet, saint and king, over all other journals that ever have existed, or that ever will exist, in any part of the habitable globe!

For our own part we think Mr. BOEHE will be reelected,—as he ought to be without serious opposition. He has the ability, the integrity and the experience required for the place, and which make him a useful and popular officer. He has resisted and has thus far defeated all efforts to degrade and destroy our system of education, by making it subordinate to corrupt political "Rings," or by introducing into its management the elements of sectarian or religious controversy. The change which is now attempted would be, in every way, disastrous, and we trust and believe will not be made.

But we think it also very important for the stability and welfare of the system that the Board of Education take prompt measures to check the rapid and alarming increase in its expenses, which has been so formidable in the last ten years, and which is still going on. The people of this City cannot, and will not, bear taxation *without limit*, even for so good a purpose as that of education; and the more the expenses of the Board are increased the stronger is the temptation for political "Rings" to get the control of it, and the greater the means they will have for accomplishing that object.

New-Zealand—The Massacre of Europeans.

The news from New-Zealand fully confirms the previous indications that trouble, on a serious scale, was about to occur. The hostile Maories, according to the latest reports, are evidently bent upon fighting their hopeless battle to the last, and fighting it with the utmost ferocity and relentless cruelty. No less than fifty European families, as we learn by the cable, have been massacred by the natives, and in the present defenceless condition of the settlers—all of the British regular troops having been withdrawn, with the exception of one regiment, while the colonial forces are not yet organized, and the friendly natives are thoroughly demoralized by defeat—this fearful outrage will too surely be followed by similar atrocities throughout the entire district. The experience of the last New-Zealand war was such as to make England cautious about entering upon another, but it is not easy to see how she can avoid it. Whatever the original misdeeds of the settlers may have been, it is impossible for England to abandon them to the tender mercies of the Maories, after the pretended submission and subsequent treacherous and bloodthirsty conduct of the latter. The news as it reaches us states that fifty families have been put to death by the savages—a statement implying that at least two hundred persons have perished, if the average allowance of women and children to a household is to be made. It is evident that the religious feelings of the Maories have again been roused to a pitch of frenzy by the superstitious fanatics who have been inciting them to a war of races, and inspiring them with courage and confidence by all sorts of pretended supernatural agencies.

In any case, England has another "little war" on her hands, one that will cost men and money, and which the incoming Ministry, pledged to peace, retrenchment and economy, cannot look forward to with satisfaction. The last war in New-Zealand cost England many a gallant soldier, killed in storming the wooden fortifications which the natives showed such skill in constructing and such obstinacy in defending. Of course there can be but one result. The Maories are not, like our Indians, spread over vast regions, with the opportunity of leading troops in pursuit of them hundreds of miles away from their supports. They are confined within comparatively narrow limits; and however obstinately they may fight, their resistance cannot be protracted for any great length of time. Before long one of the finest of savage peoples, with great natural capabilities, and, despite occasional outbreaks of the cruelty and treachery common to all such races, possessed of chivalrous and generous instincts, will have disappeared from the face of the globe. It is not a satisfactory prospect, nor is it quite creditable to modern Anglo-Saxon civilization that contact with wild races should so commonly bring about their demoralization or destruction, and so rarely their elevation or an amelioration of their condition, either moral or physical.

Street Improvements and Street Extensions.

The leading defect in all our past street extensions, and in many of the street extensions now proposed, is the want of a *general plan* of improvement, and general principles of construction. Take, for example, any session of the Committee on Streets in the Board of Aldermen. Some little cutting here, some trivial mending there, is proposed, and instantly there pours in a flood of petitions, and a counter-flood of remonstrances, which represent, of course, the private interests, for the most part, of the rival parties. The Committee is at once nonplussed, and the most charitable supposition for the action it does take, is that it yields to what appears the greater desire—perhaps following Mr. Pickwick's sublime general rule to "shout with the majority."

In a great city like New-York the remodeling of its streets is a task demanding the genius of its best engineers and the common sense of its broadest-minded and most practical business men—of its Haussman, if it have one. The public Press has done more than any other agency, hitherto, to point out the vicious methods of the past, and some of the possibilities of the future; and during the late discussions on the proposed Fifth-avenue, Sixth-avenue, and other extensions, it put out many valuable suggestions.

Of course, in order to give full insight to such hints, it is necessary to apply them to special cases. But there are some general admitted principles relating to the construction of every new main thoroughfare, or to the extension of an old one. The only trouble is that they are usually forgotten in the anxiety to patch up a temporary scheme of relief for a crowded quarter. For example, as a general rule, the new thoroughfare should be a *trunk* street, from which smaller streets already existing should naturally diverge. Again, it should be made only where relief for old streets is actually needed. It should also, if possible, create as few new angles in lots or blocks as possible; and when a wide street is made, forming several angles, these should be so obtuse that, *if easily practicable*, the length of the whole street would be very little above that of a straight line drawn between the upper and lower ends.

But, on the other hand, a new main thoroughfare should swallow up and so avail itself of whatever small streets and alleys there may be in its general course, (and many such are to be found in the lower part of the City, where these improvements are most needed,) and which can be utilized, if we will only sacrifice the taste for mathematically straight streets. There is no greater mistake, by the way, than this mania for streets straight as an arrow in the business part of a city. To begin with, the contour of the shore, or other geographical necessities, may favor curves; and, besides, when existing streets *are* winding, to tear down valuable blocks, and to refuse to utilize existing smaller streets, because you have to go a few feet outside of the "bee-line" to do it, is the height of extravagance, and absurd devotion to theory. When a new down-town street is constructed, it should seek—even at the expense of a little winding—to take in such old lanes and alleys, as while they exist unimproved, are mere dust-holes, and unfit for travel.

Again, while a new thoroughfare should cut across and disfigure as little as possible existing streets and blocks, (of course it must do so to some extent,) it should take up as little as possible of land actually built upon, or which can ever be profitably built upon. Streets are valuable, but so are building lots, in our crowded City; and where a new wide street can be put through a quarter given over to poor dwellings, low stores, damp and unwholsome inclosures, neither built upon nor likely to be, back buildings put up so as to piece out lots already too deep, stables and flimsy tenement-houses—obviously there is so much gained. You *improve* property in such extensions, instead of destroying fine blocks. You enhance the value of the whole region lying on either side of your new thoroughfare. You also open, not only to light and air, but to direct and healthful communication with the best parts of the City, regions given over to comparative waste or filth. The question of cost, also, becomes materially different, when the buildings to be torn down are out-of-the-way stables or splendid blocks—and yet often the deflection of a street line a few feet will make a difference of many thousand dollars.

Many other similar suggestions might be added. As, for example, that a new street should, other things being equal, pass along a natural ridge, or rise in the surface, so as to command a good water-shed, so requiring no change in the existing street levels, or interference with existing drainage. Or, again, that it should be so constructed that existing streets may enter it at different points on either side—in this way adding facilities of transit by ease of entrance and exit at the new main thoroughfare.

However, our purpose was merely to indicate hastily a few general ideas applicable to street extension, rather than to discuss the subject exhaustively. Not all of these would apply to *every* proposed improvement, but some would be pretty sure to. It must always be remembered, too, that, in a grand street improvement, attention should be paid to the character of adjoining streets, so that what system there is in them may be simplified, not complicated; and, in fine, the prospective growth and business changes in any region (a point often lost sight of) must be carefully regarded, lest our labor become obsolete and useless with the increase of the City.

The Conference on the Eastern Question.

The much-talked-of Conference is to be held, after all, it seems. Paris, of course, is to be the scene, and both Turkey and Greece are ready to participate. What the basis is on which the former of these Powers has consented to send a representative to the Conference, is not yet quite clear. As there can now be little doubt of the final suppression of the revolt in Crete, it is possible that the Ottoman Government may be inclined, its full rights being guaranteed, to grant practical relief and reforms to the aggrieved Christians of that island, and thus to secure the hearty support of the Western Powers, while even Russia can in that case scarcely uphold the violations of international law of which Greece has undoubtedly been guilty. We do not suppose, in fact, that Turkey could, without great national discredit, accede to any basis for the Conference which did not fully establish her supremacy in Crete, and condemn the conduct of the Hellenic Government in affording aid to the insurgents. But we as yet know nothing as to what the questions to be submitted to the Conference are, or how far Turkey will consider herself bound by its arbitrament. It is something that the Powers concerned, directly and indirectly, have consented to meet in calm and diplomatic deliberation, but much depends upon the basis upon which the two immediately hostile Governments consent to meet on an equal footing.

The Conference is to meet in Paris, and the Ministers of the different European Powers at the Court of France are to form its members. M. DE LAVALETTE, who recently succeeded the Marquis DE MOUSTIER as Foreign Minister, is to preside. M. DE LAVALETTE was Ambassador at Constantinople previously to the Crimean war, and has the reputation of being a strong upholder of the integrity and independence of Turkey. His appointment as Foreign Minister at the present crisis is generally regarded as significant of the strong pro-Turkish proclivities of France, and his selection for the Presidency of the Conference—his appointment to that office being, we presume, brought about by NAPOLEON—is a still greater evidence of the determination of France to maintain the territorial *status quo* in Turkey, whatever may happen. It is to be hoped that peace may be secured by the meeting of the Conference, but it is difficult to believe that permanent peace, and a cordial understanding, can really be established on any basis which can be at once acceptable to all the Powers concerned—to Turkey as well as to Greece; to France and England and to Russia and Prussia.

Holiday Extravagances.

In spite of rain, and sleet, and a storm that should have kept everybody at home, New-Year's Day was celebrated in New-York and Washington, and all places of which the telegraph makes mention, in the usual round of visits. It was a very pretty and agreeable custom once, that which brought the people together with dignified and courteous and hearty salutations of good will and wishes of happiness; but of late years the old custom has become frightfully corrupted. Originally, people of all ages, in going about their business on the first day of each year, wished all whom they met a happy New-Year with a heartiness that betokened sincerity. Now, one sex makes formal visits to the other, and the good wishes are freely and rather boisterously expressed; but who feels their sincerity, or what genuine gratification are the visits to either party? Strangers intrude under the protection of this custom, or rather the extravagance which characterizes its celebration, into the parlors of houses from which they would on any other occasion be excluded. Ladies who, on all other days of the year, are particular to prudishness as to the quality of their acquaintances, appear on this day to be solicitous only as to their numbers. Meetings take place, hand-shakings are gone through with and healths are drank between persons who must, according to the etiquette of society, meet only as strangers during the remainder of the year. The receptions of the National and State officials—most reasonable and dignified, and not inappropriate State ceremonials—are burlesqued and rendered ridiculous by similar receptions by the officers of public prisons. The temperance lecturers will be condemning the custom directly, and with much justice, too. Mr. BEECHER, who very strangely imagines that the filling of the low liquor saloons with idle young men is a result of the war, may find a more reasonable cause for some of the dissipation which he is attempting to preach down in the extravagance to which New-Year celebrations are tending.

This insane extravagance has of late years, in a still larger measure, characterized the celebration of our other holidays. Christmas has become a public and secular, rather than a family and religious holiday; and is celebrated out of doors, and with balls and dances, rather than at home and at church, in household festivities and religious services. We have not only borrowed the day itself from the Pagans, but most of the customs with which we observe it, and these we have corrupted in a most Pagan-like manner. The decoration of our churches with green is a Danish custom older than the Christian era; the yule log is stolen from the Scandinavians, who celebrated the feast of Juul by similar bonfires; the Christmas tree and its fruits of presents is borrowed from the Russians, who sacrifice in the same way on the 6th of December of each year to their patron Saint, St. Nicholas, whom we have also appropriated. The yule log has nearly disappeared; churches vie with each other in the costliness of their decorations; and instead of the former quiet family trees, the cooperation system largely prevails. The old New-England Thanksgiving dinner has, since its recognition by Mr. LINCOLN, very properly become a national custom; but instead of being a quiet family feast with prayer, it is fast growing to be a sort of state occasion, where all one's acquaintances are invited to eat turkey without grace and drink wine without reason. But the most insane of all our celebrations is that of the Fourth of July. No Chinese custom has less of sense and appropriateness about it. The national salute which formerly ushered in the natal day of the Republic, has become one endless popping of contemptible Chinese crackers. Even the parades have degenerated, and have little that is imposing about them. The national joy, in fact, finds expression in a national spree.

It is a pity that this is so, and that the tendency is to still greater excesses and extravagances in the same direction. The customs are fast losing their meaning, as well as their beauty; and as their corruption most unerringly marks the decadence of the people, it is high time some reform should take place. Suppose, as a beginning, some of the new City Councilmen devise a means of celebrating WASHINGTON'S birth-day next month in a rational manner and without unnecessary expense for fire-works, which few can see and no one cares to. Of course we look to them for all social improvements.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our cable dispatch from Spain this morning puts a different face on the recent affair at Malaga. So far from having been suppressed by the local authorities, as at first reported, the insurrection at that place was put down by Gen. DE RODA, after a sharp engagement. The country is evidently in a very disturbed condition, and the success of the revolution that drove the Bourbons from their last foothold in Europe is imperiled by every hour's delay in establishing a permanent Government of some kind.

An auction-room in Covent Garden, London, last week, was the scene of a curious sale—a large collection of ecclesiastical vestments of the Ritualistic order of the "Reformed" Church of England being the "lot" bid off. The list of articles is very amusing, though, to the uninitiated mind, perplexing. One of the Liberal papers unkindly suggests that probably this ecclesiastical finery was bought for theatrical properties for the holiday season of pantomimes!

Archbishop MANNING, of England, the Romanized Puseyite, is employing his unquestioned abilities in many ways, and perhaps in none more useful for the propagation of his new faith than the building of a grand metropolitan cathedral in London. He has bought three acres of ground at the aristocratic West End, at a cost of about $180,000, gold, and has published a subscription list, showing that he has already raised nearly $150,000 of the money needed for constructing the building. This move of the brilliant prelate is suggestive of his giving up any hope of recovering Westminster Abbey; but it is, nevertheless, a striking proof of the energy of growth with which the outshoots of the old Church are developing in these days. Of course the edifice can not be completed and consecrated by the ambitious MANNING. Of this he says: "I hope not, for if the cathedral were to be finished in my day it would not be a metropolitan church worthy of England." The building is to be constructed upon the largest proportion of scale, and in the early English style, as "a sound judgment prevails in favor of grandeur, stateliness, solidity, spaciousness, and majestic elevation."

The *Daily Star* of Saturday contains an article about workingmen and their efforts at improving their condition, in which it inculcates the doctrine that the only way for labor to get anything out of capital is to *force it*, by strikes. But the brief history of the House Carpenters' Protective Union in San Francisco tells a different tale. About fifteen months ago, it was organized for the purpose of building a cooperative mill. The effort to raise means was hard at first; but the building was erected, and last June the Association began to take building contracts. Since then, they have put up, or are now engaged upon, fourteen buildings, costing $50,000; and they own real estate worth $40,000, bearing a debt of only $8,000. Is this not wiser and better than strikes, idleness, paralysis of industry, and wretchedness? We think so. If Labor is ambitious of better things, let it become organized into capital.

Under the title "Trumpeting," the London *Freeman* gives a very sensible talk on the text, "A good wine needs no bush," and makes fair game of the prevalent mania for *outré* advertising and self-puffing which rages all over the civilized world. Its illustration of the apt old proverb will come home with singular pertinency to us just now. It says:

"In America we have at this hour the singular spectacle of a man who has won the confidence of his fellows, and advanced by slow but certain steps to the foremost place in the Government, although all the while a marvelously silent man. In the election which places Gen. GRANT in the President's chair for the United States, we see the very noblest testimony paid to the truth that 'good wine needs no bush.'"

That cannot be improved upon.

The *Nazione*, of Florence, draws attention to a case just decided in the Court of Lucca, as being important because the first legal assertion of liberty of conscience in Italy. A witness in a criminal suit refused to be sworn, on the ground that his religion and his conscience forbade it. Having been, for this refractory conduct, committed by the Correctional Tribunal of Pisa, he appealed to the Lucca Court and was sustained. This is a most interesting turning point in Italian history.

The tenacity of vegetable fibres is remarkable, and is well illustrated in the millions of pounds of rags annually imported into the United States from Italy. During the decade previous to 1855, an annual average of 14,830,016 pounds of rags were brought from the ports of Italy to this country—being three-quarters of all the rags used here. Any one who has seen the marvelous affection with which Italian beggars hold on to their ragged fringes and scraps of clothes, and who knows the amount of wear and the quantity of grinding filth they are subject to, will wonder that any strength is left these fluttering dirt-banners to make good paper out of. But man's ingenuity has not yet found anything so capable of working up into clean, strong, smooth, beautiful paper as these mixed disgusting Italian rags—especially if they be linen.

The great difficulty with iron rails, which in the winter-time soften crack, splinter, and break under the tremendous pounding and abrasion of thundering trains, is the laminated and fibrous character necessarily acquired by metal which is allowed to become mechanically mixed with slags or scoriæ in the furnace. The mass is heterogeneous, flaws are frequent, frost finds ready access, splinting and breaking is to be expected. The beauty of the famed Bessemer process is the forcing of atmospheric air in numerous jets through the molten mass of iron, the oxygen of which unites with the superfluous carbon of the pig iron, produces intense combustion without extra fuel, giving a fluid mass of homogeneous *cast steel* (or carbonized iron) free from the ordinary mixture of mechanical impurities and ready for the mould. Hence its durability is due rather to its uniformity of structure than to its hardness as steel—a good thing to remember.

The Manufacturer and Builder, a new, beautifully printed monthly, devoted to practical matters, as indicated by the title, and whose initial number is full of capital hints and information, gives a clever column to "Signs." And in this day of rather wild and excessive advertising of all kinds, it is well to reflect that, despite the power of fashion, the laws of taste are as true in that as they are in personal dress, and that even amid the prevailing tone of these things there is an individualism which unerringly shows character. The *Manufacturer and Builder* well says:

"The signs that are generally remembered are those that are in size neither too large nor too small, neither gaudy nor tame in their coloring, neither scanty nor profuse in their lettering, and that give, in plain letters and in a few words, the information they have to convey. A sign of this character carries a correct business cast with it, and as we enter the establishment we feel quite sure that the proceedings and business within will harmonize with the *sign* without."

The hint is a simple one, but is readily applied to the whole matter of advertising, whether by painted signs or printed journals, and is worthy of reflection.

TOWN TOPICS.

It behooves the old Gas Companies which have hitherto had a monopoly of the business of supplying the City with incandescent atoms, to let their light so shine hereafter that no citizen may have further occasion to complain of its quality or price. The new oxygen light, so much superior in brilliancy, so much cheaper, and so much more innocuous, according to the testimony of our best chemists, is about to be introduced into some of the principal stores in this City, and will doubtless soon come into extensive use. The experiment of lighting the large establishment of BALL, BLACK & Co. with it has demonstrated its excellence. The only trouble about it is, that this being patented is itself a monopoly, to which, if it supersedes the old one, the same inducements will be offered by some of our officials as those which are brought to bear upon some of the existing corporations. A monopoly which, at the same time can secure immunity from Governments and exact usurious profits from the public, is a dangerous institution and ought not to be tolerated.

Charitable persons seem to be in a serious dilemma concerning the bestowal of their bounty on the very large numbers of really needy among our working classes who are now destitute of employment. It is computed that there are from 150,000 to 200,000 people in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn, who have no regular employment by which they may feed and clothe themselves and their families,—who *stay*, but do not live comfortably, in dwellings that are of the worst and most unwholesome description. The slips and basins where boats and vessels hibernate are filled, and thousands of men and boys have been thrown out of work upon the streets. Under these circumstances, where distress is so common, a charitable person sees little encouragement in helping the needy, as the greater his gifts the more liberal they *must* be in order to meet the demands of the necessitous. Our philanthropists should bend their energies toward a comprehensive plan by which avenues of work might be opened to all who are willing to make an honest and frugal living.

The *entourage* of several of our principal ferries is a standing disgrace to our City authorities. Take Fulton Ferry as the worst specimen. The street at this point, and the sidewalks, are so obstructed that the crowds who pass to and fro must encounter in narrow gangways greasy men with quarters of beef on their shoulders, offensive carts laden with mud-covered oysters and clams, barrels of garden truck, fish-stands, and a variety of other things which damage clothing by their contact. The fact is, that here an entire block of ground has been wastefully appropriated for market purposes, which is covered by a low one-story shed, not worthy to be called a building, and which is entirely unsuited for the purposes of the public. On two sides the low board sheds have been spread out beyond the sidewalks into the drives, encroaching upon the space which is required for vehicles. At a little distance the building presents a very unattractive look; and, considering all the facts of the case, it ought to be properly reconstructed without delay. The ferryways at the foot of Barclay and Cortlandt streets are barely an improvement on that at the foot of Fulton-street, and the distress of the crowds who are compelled to run the gauntlet of their obstructions is well nigh intolerable.

The speculators in coal appear to have burned their fingers. At the last public sale there was a fall in prices of over one dollar and a half per ton, and buyers were so shy that it was difficult to get them to bid at all. No other proof than this is wanting to show that the rise of a month ago was gotten up by speculators solely for their own purposes. They succeeded in frightening many dealers and consumers into purchasing considerable stocks of coal at high prices, under the apprehension that as the Winter advanced prices would be still higher. Now, however, buyers have learned that there is no reason whatever that coal should bring a higher price than it did last year at this season, and the probabilities are that it will fall still lower. For the sake of the poor, let us hope that this will be the case. It often happens that the greedy speculator defeats his own plans.

The artists and sculptors seem to be greatly agitated just now regarding the large importations of pictures and statuary from Europe, and the ready sale of such productions in this country. They seem to think that these foreigners are poaching on preserves peculiarly the property of Americans, and are about to appeal to Congress for protection. This they hope to obtain by levying a heavy import tax upon foreign works of art. We cannot help believing that the gentlemen who urge this measure are greatly mistaken, and that if they carry their point they will stand in the way of their own pecuniary advantage. The taste for art is something that must be cultivated. It is a plant of slow growth. It only attains maturity after long and careful nurture. The cheap and inferior art-products of Europe, therefore—possessed of such merit as they have—if spread broadcast over the land, will serve as the seed germ whence in a few years we shall have a bountiful harvest of artistic taste and information. The day of doubt will thus pass away, and we shall emerge into the brilliant era of culture

and fine art, when the works of every painter and sculptor of real talent will be fully appreciated.

We all know that a considerable portion of the beef which is offered for sale at our markets is unhealthy food—the animals having been slaughtered while their blood was fevered and their flesh ulcerated from the effects of cruel treatment on their way by railroad from the West to the drove-yards. It is quite difficult to redress this infliction. But there is another outrage which is perpetrated upon an unsuspecting community by the slaughterers of cattle which it is more easy to correct. We refer to the practice of selling immature veal. It is a fact, susceptible of proof, that cows during the past week have been slaughtered at the Communipaw Abattoir which were near the end of the period of gestation, and when their carcases were dressed their unborn young were also flayed and hung up in the shambles as prime veal! Such meat as this may be as tender as the liver of a fat lamb, but it is no more fit for human food than green currants or half-grown apples. Animal flesh must reach maturity before it is fit to be eaten, just the same as must the products of the soil. Just so long as meat so disgusting is offered for sale and finds purchasers may we look for cholera and other maladies. Only those who have the digestive powers of a shark or an ostrich may eat trash so vile with impunity. To all others we recommend that veal shall be left severely alone until the butchers have learned to amend their morals.

The enormous accumulations of street-sweepings, garbage, litter and the like, which are collected every day and conveyed by scows away from the busy City, are simply marvelious. This refuse is mainly devoted to the useful purpose of making *terra firma*. It is bought by the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, who are making land by the acre, with surprising rapidity, on the Communipaw flats, by simply constructing long piers of stone or wood, and filling up the intermediate spaces with the rubbish taken from the City. The cartmen and laborers with wheelbarrows, shovels and forks, who unload the scows and level the waste material near the edge of the water, seem almost as numerous as bees around a hive on a Summer's day. Often small articles of value are found among the heterogeneous mass. A list of the articles gathered in a single load of a scow would embrace almost everything that is worn by man and woman, or that is used for food. Revelations, also, are frequently made which prove that infanticide is a crime more common than a majority of the people suspect.

Emigration as a Cure for Pauperism.

At this season of the year, when the office of the Children's Aid Society is crowded with not only homeless boys seeking places and work, but workingmen and families who are almost in a state of starvation, and who only desire a chance to labor and a home for the Winter, their case is often pitiable, and as the Society is established solely to aid children, but few can be forwarded to the country, and the most remain to swell the mass of misery and poverty in the City.

Every year this experience is repeated—in the Spring a great demand for work in City and country, but crowds remaining here on account of City attractions; in the Winter, a slackness of work, and the laborers seeking to emigrate, but unable. Economists have long seen that the great remedy for a large proportion of our poverty and suffering in New-York is to form some sound link of connection between supply and demand of labor in this country. The connection now is broken by the poverty of the laborer and the distrust of the employers.

Many of our mere alms-giving charities only increase the separation, for they attract in labor from the country during the Winter. Every one near New-York knows that there is a procession of "tramps" all along the turnpikes toward this City from the end of harvest time till mid-Winter. These live in idleness on the alms of the City till Spring again.

It has sometimes recurred to me that if the rule could be carried out by every City charity of giving no alms, except to permanent City residents, it would be a blessing to both sides.

The Commissioners of Emigration have done a grand work in at once forwarding laborers to the West, and the general influence of their operations is the most beneficent. But a plan for transportation on a grander scale is needed. As has been said so many thousand times, a Labor Exchange is the great economical want of New-York. The able Commission of Charities and Correction have had it in view to supply this need. Nothing thus far, we think, has been accomplished by them in this direction. When it is opened it will be worth to the community all the almshouses and soup-kitchens and charity allotments ever imagined. But the difficulties are innumerable. They are scarcely greater, however, than have been conquered by the Children's Aid Society, in its system of transporting homeless children to the country, whereby during the last sixteen years some 15,000 children have been placed in trades or situations, and are now adding to the production of the country, instead of being a burden upon it.

The organization should be, it seems to us, something of this kind: An able, judicious agent should be selected, who understands the West and western habits, and he should have the principal management and direction of the whole enterprise, subject, of course, to the supervision of the Board of Trustees. An office in New-York should be opened, and the laboring class of the City be publicly informed that there they could obtain information and advice in regard to emigration to the West. Thousands of strangers are constantly arriving here who desire to go to the country, but who are as ignorant of our interior as of Kamschatka. Many of these could pay the whole or a portion of their traveling expenses. Circulars should then be issued—if possible, first in the Spring, so as to catch the early Spring demand—through our City weeklies and the country papers, or sent to the county clerks, or ministers, or well-known citizens throughout the West, stating the objects and terms of the Labor Exchange. Here, however, comes in the great difficulty; who shall pay the fares of the laborer? The employer would be perfectly willing to pay, if he were sure of retaining the services of the man. But there is no hold over him, and a legal hold, such as a lien on his wages, would be difficult and annoying to secure. The result would probably be a sort of compromise. Of some, the Commissioners would pay the fare, and be glad thus to be rid of them. Others, a skillful agent might select, who would be morally sure afterward to repay their expenses; for others, the employers would pay and take the risk; or possibly the baggage of the emigrants could be held as a lien. Even supposing the Commission spent $20,000 to provide thus for 1,000 persons in the course of the year, it would not be half so expensive as feeding them in the almshouse, or as doing useless charity among them in their own tenement-houses. And they would have the satisfaction of feeling that 1,000 men had become permanent producers, instead of recipients of alms.

Of course, great care would be necessary with the Commission to prevent vagabonds and disreputable characters from being thus transferred, and so making the whole enterprise odious to the West. A judicious agent would easily prevent this.

We have not the least doubt that thus tens of thousands of useful laborers—both men and women—could be annually transferred from the suffering and poverty and idleness of the city to the plenty and industry of the country. No charity would be half so cheap or efficient.

The emigration system of the Children's Aid Society has been an incredible blessing to this City, and has saved thousands and thousands of little children and boys, and has added these to the useful producers of the country districts. The plan adopted by this Society is as follows: A correspondence is opened with a certain county or village in the West, and if a demand is found to exist there for children's labor, or if they are disposed to aid misfortune, arrangements are made to send a company thither on a given date. Hundreds of children are gathered in from the lodging-houses and industrial schools, and poor families who wish to go to the country, or whose parents desire to send them. A selection is made, and a little company of fifty or sixty poor children are clothed and fed and dispatched with the agent to the point chosen. There a public meeting is called and a committee of responsible citizens chosen to decide on applications. The agent and others address the meeting and take up a collection to defray expenses, or, if possible, obtain some portion of the traveling expenses from the employer who takes a child. If a boy leaves his place soon, the fare is refunded. No indenturing is made. The younger children are to be educated, and are often adopted. The committee report to the Society afterward on any case of abuse that may occur, (which is very rare;) an immense and regular correspondence is kept up by the office in New-York with the children or their employers.

The agent revisits the place, and sometimes western agents are employed to look after the boys. The younger children generally remain where they are placed; the larger share the restlessness of their neighbors and change situations frequently. But few, compared with the great numbers sent, drift back to New-York, and these frequently report soon and beset the Society to send them back again, which is rarely done, if they are known.

Large numbers are now grown up as useful and industrious men and women, some with fortunes, and having obtained good educations. These now and then take children in their turn, or subscribe to the Society's funds. It is often remarked that "the Children's Aid boys and girls turn out as well as any other children." When crimes are committed, then they make a great noise and temporarily cast a bad fame over the others. Occasionally, too, our agents are deceived, and very idle young vagabonds are taken who will not work any more, and who wander around the country districts, spreading false stories against the agents and the Society. These, however, are rare exceptions among so many sent out.

The past year over two thousand of these unfortunate children were thus placed in homes and set to honest work by this Society.

C. L. B.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 8 East Fourth-street.

THEATRICAL.

Notes of the Drama Here and There.

The snow-storm on New Year's Day played as much mischief with the Drama as with any other local and time honored institution. There were as few callers on the theatres as upon the ladies. None of the places of amusement were crowded, and very few of them were more than half filled; 1868 began almost as stormily as 1869, but the theatres fared much better then than now. Matinees were given at most of the houses last New Year, and the audiences day and night were quite large. On the festival this year only three places announced day performances—Wood's Museum, and the Circus, being the most prominent, and as the result proved, even these few were three too many.

The theatrical necrology for 1868 contains the ordinary number of notable names which, to use a well worn phrase—"the world will not willingly let die;" from a list of over one hundred and sixty authors, actors, composers &c.—the great, and the already forgotten—deceased within the past twelve months, the following may be recalled:

AUTHORS AND COMPOSERS: Sterling Coyne, (July 20,) Samuel Lover, (July 6,) Giacchimo Rossini (Nov. 14.)

ACTRESSES: Mary Gannon, (Feb. 22,) Julia Dean Hayne, (March 6,) Adah Isaacs Menken, (Aug. 11,) Helen Western, (Dec. 11,) Anna Lacoste, (July 16.)

ACTORS: Charles M. Walcot, Sr., (May 13,) John Sefton, (Sept. 19,) Charles Kean, (Jan. 22,) Geo. Jamison, (Oct. 3.)

DANCERS AND GYMNASTS: Wm. Hanlon, (April 3,) Hah-yah-tak-kee, (Feb. 8,) Wm. Kincade, circus rider, (Dec. 27,) Christian Lehman, pantomimist, (Aug. 23,) Domenico Ronzani, ballet master, (Feb. 13,) Salvatore Taglioni, (Oct. 10.)

MISCELLANEOUS: Wm. Harrison, English opera, (Nov. 6,) George Christy, minstrel, (May 12,) Guisseppi Guidicini, scenic artist, (Jan. 7.)

The new Tammany place of entertainment is to be opened to-morrow evening, with the programme already given in these columns. A general description of the place may not be considered uninteresting by some readers. Messrs. PALMER and JARRETT have leased the entire building, and with the exception of the theatre occupied by BRYANT's Ministrels (which is but a mere slice of the whole) and a meeting-room reserved by the Tammany Society, the entire structure will be devoted to the projected entertainment of which Mr. LEONARD GROVER is to be director. The main floor—immediately from the street is fitted up partially as a bar-room, where the liquors, &c., will be principally dispensed; from this open large saloons which will be used as bazaars—where fancy articles of every description will be on sale. On the second floor is another large apartment, fitted up with a bar and lunch counters; on the same floor is the *café*, where hot suppers, creams, &c., may be had, and opening from this is the saloon, fitted up in Turkish style, with divans, &c., to be devoted, we believe, to conversation, &c. Above this, that is to say on the top floor, will be found the theatre proper, fitted up with stage at the north end, parquet, parquet circle and gallery and thirty private boxes. The stage is forty feet wide between the proscenium—the largest in this country—forty-five feet deep and one hundred feet wide from wall to wall. The seats in the parquet and parquet circle are similar to those used at Niblo's. On the basement story is a promenade hall, ninety by thirty-three feet, where a band of music, a "Punch and Judy" performance, and other light recreations are to be enjoyed. There will also be found in the basement an oyster saloon. The kitchen is below this. The establishment is to be supplied with a reading-room, telegraph office, toilet rooms, &c. The general admission will be fifty cents. It is proposed to open the house at 7 o'clock, and close it at 12.

Mr. TAYLEURE leaves for Europe in next Saturday's steamer. He proposes to begin his season at Pike's Opera House in March, and his opening attraction will be "The Tempest," produced in spectacular style, and for which he has already engaged Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, W. DAVIDGE and Mrs. J. H. ALLEN.

Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN has rented the New-York Theatre for four weeks from the 1st of February, and will there introduce to the New-York public his daughter, Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN. The WORRELL Sisters (who produce their new burlesque "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" to-morrow evening) will go to Pittsburg and Cincinnati during Mr. B.'s performances.

The coming week is to be the last of KELLY & LEON's Minstrel performances in New-York. Their theatre has been leased to a new troupe of English burlesque artists, who recently came to this country under the management of Mr. H. WALL, and have been playing for the past week or two in Boston. Miss ELISE HOLT, who leads the company, is said to be a little body, pretty, piquant and immensely confident of her powers of attraction. She reminds one of LOTTA. The other young ladies of the troupe are described as good-looking, well-dressed, and dance and sing fairly.

The FLORENCE's are named as to succeed the LYDIA THOMPSON burlesque troupe at Wood's Museum, when the latter goes to Niblo's—which will be on the 9th of February.

Miss KATE NEWTON has been too unwell all the past week to play her part in the "Emerald Ring," at the Broadway.

Mrs. CHANFRAU, also, continues to be very unwell.

The San Francisco Minstrels have entered the New-Year merrily and prosperously. The burlesque opera of "Bone Squash" calls out the liveliest humors of BIRCH, BACKUS, BERNARD and WAMBOLD—and likewise calls in large crowds to enjoy these.

At the New-York Circus the feats of the equestrians, gymnasts, clowns and acrobats in addition to the very successful comic pantomime of "Blue Beard, a la Turque-Francaise," form a combination of attractions that has rarely been equalled at this popular establishment. The riding at the Circus, just now, is unusually fine; two of the most daring bareback riders in the world, MELVILLE and Mlle. CAROLINE ROWLAND, take part in each entertainment, and their performances are invariably received with the warmest demonstrations of satisfaction by the enthusiastic audiences who frequent this establishment. Now that the holidays are over matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday only.

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS terminated her performances in Philadelphia last evening. On Monday she goes to Washington, and thence to Chicago. In Philadelphia her managers resorted to one trick which quite killed her engagement in the pecuniary sense: The sale of seats for performances was announced to take place at a music store on Chestnut-street upon a certain morning. An advertisement was also inserted in the daily papers saying that fifty men were wanted at six dollars per night, to act during the evening in a certain capacity not named. Applicants were requested to call at said music store on the same morning as that advertised for the sale of seats for Mrs. SIDDONS' representations. There being thousands of men out of employment at this particular time of the year, the result was an early outpouring of gentlemen in search of lucrative positions, and by 10 o'clock there was an immense crowd of men about the music store on Chestnut-street, the line extending down to Ninth-street. Passers by took it for granted that this assemblage was purchasing seats for Mrs. SIDDONS' engagement; and when the sell was discovered the popular indignation and the indignation of the Press was exceedingly great.

At the Christmas *matinées* given in the theatres in New-Orleans "Santa Claus" appeared on the stage during the entre-acts and distributed toys to the children.

LOTTA is in Chicago.

JOS. JEFFERSON closed an engagement in Cincinnati last evening.

HUMPHREY BLAND was compelled to close his season at Wall's Opera House very suddenly last week, and he has returned to this City (it is supposed) in a dying condition.

Mrs. YELVERTON refused to give an advertised reading one evening recently in Louisville, because the audience was "too thin."

EDWIN ADAMS is reported as having been quite badly injured lately by a blow from the gaff of a fighting rooster, while witnessing a cock-fight in Buffalo.

Mr. FORREST will play next week in Dover, N. H., 4th, and Haverhill, Mass., 5th.

The theatre in Mobile has been compelled to close for want of support from the free and enlightened playgoers of that municipality.

Montreal has been supplied with a new theatre, to be called "The Academy of Music." It is situated on the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets. It is designed in the Italian style. Its character is massive and imposing, having a frontage of 180 feet on Craig and 120 feet on St. Peter-street, 183 feet on Fortification-lane, and 116 on the east end; the whole height from pavement to top of roof is 100 feet. The walls of the building are composed of Montreal limestone; the two principal fronts are faced with chiseled ashlar, columns, pillars, carved caps, molded bases, horizontal cornices, &c. Mansard roof, covered with slate. The first story is Tuscan, with twenty-one columns and pillars, having twelve openings of eighteen feet in width, semi-circular, with imposts and architraves, making seven openings on Craig and five on St. Peter-street, the centre one on each street being the north and west entrances to the buildings. The capacities of the several parts of the house are as follows: Parquet proper, 400; parquet circle, 450; first tier balcony, 300; first tier boxes, 160; six first-class proscenium boxes, 60; second tier balcony, 290; making a total of 1,600 seats. In the centre of the inner dome, which is ornamented with stars, hangs an immense chandelier with 200 burners, and against the walls of the several tiers are also triple gas brackets. The stage is 63 feet deep, 92 feet wide and 60 feet high. The declivity of the stage floor toward the auditorium is one foot in thirty feet.

Tom Thumb is in Georgia.

The Stage Abroad.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD has purchased the St. James Theatre, London, (says the *Court Journal*,) and intends as soon as she becomes possessed of the property to enlarge and reconstruct it.

A new theatre is to be erected at Brompton, two large houses having been purchased for that purpose in Brompton-row.

A singular experiment has been made at one of the East End theatres, (the City of London, Bishopsgate-street,) viz., the reduction of the prices of a respectable establishment to—gallery, 1d.; pit, 2d.; boxes, 4d., and so on. At these extremely low prices the public are catered for by means of two separate performances on the same night; the first "house" provides, this week, the old melodrama of "The Miller and his Men;" the second "house" giving the American drama of "Long Tom of Texas." This plan of separate audiences recalls that of Richardson's Show at the fairs. The East End theatres have been compelled, by the exigencies of the times, latterly, to resort to extremely low prices, and at the present moment the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," (with the original Covent Garden cast of the opera,) is performed at the New Standard Theatre to a "fourpenny" gallery and "sixpenny" pit.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Underground Railways.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article of the 29th, on the progress of underground railways in London, and the need of them here, says nothing of their profits. A few months ago I met a distinguished English engineer, who has devoted much attention to the underground railways in London, and he expressed his belief that we had better not adopt that system here, but work above ground. Another English engineer, who was employed upon the Metropolitan line, told me that there could be no such dividends on that line as were reported—seven per cent. A pamphlet, by a public accountant, Mr. LITHGOE, who was professionally requested to examine the accounts of that line, reported that the dividends were paid mainly out of capital; and that they earned little more than two per cent.; and that after closing the capital account, it would be a considerable time before the common stock would earn three per cent. I have been told that this pamphlet has been answered; but know nothing of the answer. I only know that the London *Railway News* says that the Company has admitted and defended the payment of dividends out of capital; and that the promoters of the New-York schemes have quoted the London journals to show that the dividends were seven per cent. for several years—without explaining that they were paid partly out of capital. I therefore hint that men who are to pay for stock, and not to get commissions and contracts, had better not believe all they hear and read about profits.

The Metropolitan was not built for a city passenger line, but for an extension of country lines into the city. As such it may be a creditable work; but as a line for city traffic solely, it would have been a blunder, and to adopt it here would be proof of incapacity to invent, or even to appreciate inventions; for the plan of Mr. P. W. BARLOW is better, and there are other plans better than that. Of course I shall hear that this is not proved, &c., &c. I will discuss this matter if you will allow sufficient space, and one of your corps, or a correspondent whom you deem worthy to occupy your columns, will defend the system as it exists against a different system of steam transportation, which was proposed in this City sixteen years ago by a distinguished engineer, and which may or may not be modified, according to views of my own.

It was proposed to run trains in undergrade streets—one between Broadway and Mercer-street. At that time the lots were not built upon in the rear; but now they are mostly covered with dark offices, which injure the eyes and health of their occupants more than they benefit their pockets. But on many lines the back yards are still open, and railway streets, running under the cross streets, may be cut through them, and the light and air will be as free as now, and worth all the space occupied by the new streets. No foot passengers and only the railway vehicles being allowed, the highest speed possible would be safe.

I would modify this system by laying iron floors instead of rails, and running steam cars singly instead of five or six cars drawn by a locomotive. The advantage would be that the through passengers could be carried without stopping at forty miles an hour; while the railway in London carries all alike at an average speed of 12¾ miles an hour. And to do even this requires forty-two ton locomotives to draw eighty-ton trains; and the cost of power is enormous; and the contamination of the air is in proportion to the power. The stopping and starting at every half mile is the difficulty; it not only wastes the time of through passengers, but it takes as much power to raise the speed to forty miles an hour as to lift the train fifty-four feet high, or to run it a mile and one-half.

At high speed, on floors, there might be danger of collisions, if carriages could meet; but there should be separate streets for downward and upward carriages; and all should run under one director, at equal speed, when in line; and in this way the collisions would occur only by carriages overtaking each other, and the shocks would be only what is due to difference of speed, and not so violent as to injure passengers.

I believe that the railway system is far inferior to the ancient plane-road system—if the plane road be of iron, or even smooth stone—whenever the stops are less than three miles apart; and I can show much criticism from engineers in favor of this view.

J. K. FISHER, No. 30 Broadway.

Preservation of Wood for Pavements.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 1, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The editorial comment upon my recent note concerning the preservation of wood for pavements, leads me to ask a moment's further hearing in behalf of what seems such an important subject.

I was doubtless inexplicit in my too hasty indication of the Robbins process for treatment of wood. This process does, indeed, do far more than I seemed to impress upon you. Precisely what you claim as the desideratum, this process accomplishes. You observe: "What is now wanted is something further, in order to complete and carry down through all parts of the fabric some of the qualities of endurance that this (the tar) has given to the surface." Now the Robbins method does carry down through all parts of the fabric the preservative elements which are found in coal-tar. The process is simple and may be intelligibly described.

The wood is placed in a tank, which has communication with a still, in which coal-tar oils are distilled over into the tank, where they attack the wood in a vaporous condition. The vapors of naphtha first pass over and coagulate the albumen of the wood. Following these, at a higher degree of heat, come the heavier oils, combined with creosote, which cover the fibre and protect it, by filling the pores of the wood with insoluble antiseptics. Thenceforward the wood is insured against decay; nor can it change its form from the effects of moisture, for it is absolutely sealed against hygrometric changes.

This principle has been successfully tested for thirty years, being the same with that of BETHELL. The mode of application only is different. BETHELL impregnated wood with hydro-carbon oils, by the means of atmospheric pressure to fill the pores. ROBBINS accomplishes the same end by the use of highly attenuated hot vapors, thus more completely accomplishing BETHELL's design, and at less than a tithe of the expense of BETHELL's method. Wood, treated by BETHELL's process, has been found in perfect condition after thirty years' exposure to circumstances inducing rot in untreated lumber in three years, thus proving that wood thoroughly permeated by coal-tar oil cannot undergo decay.

This simple process of ROBBINS costs so mere a trifle that it ought to be generally adopted where wood is liable to decay, especially for wood pavements. If it is used the pavement treated will last until attrition has worn it out, and such wear will not exceed a quarter inch per annum on the most frequented highways of our great metropolis. Thus treat the wood for all our pavements and the final objection to them will be removed.

PROGRESS.

Prof. Bache and League Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 27th there is a notice of the acceptance of League Island for the purposes of a navy-yard, which does not, in my judgment, correctly convey the position taken by the late Prof. BACHE on that subject, as it leaves it doubtful which side Prof. BACHE took upon this question.

There were two reports, the majority being adverse to the acceptance of the island; the minority, consisting of Capt. JOHN MARSTON, U. S. N., and Prof. BACHE made a long report, concluding with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board having made a careful survey and examination of the several places and waters designated in the law, and in their instructions *recommend* to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy to *accept* the munificent gift of the City of Philadelphia of League Island.

Resolved, That this report be presented to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, as showing the reasons for this recommendation.

(Signed,) JOHN MARSTON, Captain.
A. D. BACHE, Superintendent, United States Coast Survey.

The majority report, signed by Admiral S. H. STRINGHAM, Com. G. J. VAN BRUNT, Com. W. H. GARDNER, W. P. S. SAUGER, Engineer, adverse to the reception of League Island, is based more upon the claimed superiority of New-London for navy-yard purposes over League Island, than objections to League Island, and is signed by four of the Board, whose names are evidence of the consideration they are entitled to by the country, but with due respect to these gentlemen, I thought that the arguments in favor of League Island were more potent than those adverse to it.

The great defects in all our navy-yards, excepting Mare Island, California, are the want of extensive water fronts; this is obviated at League Island, as there is a water front of four miles on both sides of the island, making an extent of 21,120 feet; this would accommodate forty-two of our largest vessels of war alongside the wharf. As they require 450 feet room to lie in, I give the water front of all of our navy-yards, by which it will be seen how few of our large vessels of war can be accommodated with wharf-room, excepting at Mare Island.

The following is the water front of the several United States navy-yards:

Portsmouth, N. H., about 5,000 feet, exclusive of Seavey's Island.
Boston, about 5,100 feet.
New-York, about 4,000 feet.
Philadelphia, about 800 feet.
Washington, about 1,500 feet.
Norfolk, Va., about 3,500 feet.
Pensacola, about 3,800 feet.
Mare Island, about 12,500 feet.

At the time this Board was examining the different sites, I accompanied it as an amateur, joining it at New-London, and was interested in the discussions which took place and the decision on the subject, and feel bound to say that the selection of League Island for a navy-yard was a selection dictated by great wisdom in my judgment.

G. W. B.

The London Police.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of the death of Sir RICHARD MAYNE, you speak of him as the head of "the present London Police force."

A serious misapprehension exists in this country in regard to "the Police of London." There are, in fact, two separate and distinct Police organizations in what is *called* London. First, the London Police, which is under the control of the city authorities of the Corporation of London, whose powers and duties are exclusively within the city boundaries, and who are powerless outside of the ancient city walls. Over this force, the British Government has no direct control. Second, "The Metropolitan Police," at the head of which,—but under the control of the "Home Secretary" of the Crown—was Sir RICHARD MAYNE. It is a Government organization, responsible only to the Home Department. It extends, I think, about fifteen miles (perhaps more) in all directions from *outside* the London walls, but has no powers or duties within "the city," properly so called. Its headquarters are at "Scotland yard," in Westminster, which is a separate municipality, in a different county, and with another Sheriff, of course.

In the Spring of 1863, Lord PALMERSTON made a desperate effort to carry through Parliament an act to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police over the "City of London." This would have been but the first step toward extending it over all the cities of the realm, and thus placing in the hands of the Government an enormous power over the liberties of the people, but the resistance to the encroachment was so decided and general that the Premier was compelled to *abandon* it with the best grace he could command.

H.

A Plan for Buying Cuba.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a capitalist. I have a grand scheme. I have long wanted to purchase Cuba. That island has alwas seemed to me a very desirable possession, with its oranges, negroes, revolutions and cigars. It would suit me. I want a partner—a chargé d'affaires; one whom honor allows me. Now, I don't know A. JOHNSON, that is to say personally, but I do know he is just the man for my partner. If he'll coalesce we can buy Cuba ourselves. I'll go shares. Please ask him through your paper what are his sentiments. My plan is this: We will give PRIM or BELLE or Spain our note for the island. Pledge all we're worth to pay the note. Pay a few years' interest at a good per cent., and apply the interest to paying the principal. Ten per cent. interest will buy the island in ten years. I do not claim the discovery of the plan; it is his own. Cuba is already constitutionally ours.

F. E. ATHENS.

Wooden Pavements.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Years ago a bet was made that there could not be one hundred sovereigns sold in one day on London Bridge at two shillings each. So singular an event, it was believed, could not happen. The experiment was tried, and only two were sold. The sovereigns were genuine, but every one supposed they were counterfeit, and so would not purchase.

So with the wooden pavement. We have one with intrinsic merit. Of course no one will adopt it; no one will even examine it. Every one asks for a good pavement, yet no one will give his time to ascertain which is the best. All are engaged at something else. No one seems to have time to do anything but find fault. We have several kinds of wooden pavement. It seems to be conceded that none other is what the public need. Durability and form of structure are important items. Without treatment of the wood none can be made durable. One is saturated with carbolic acid, not vaporized merely, but the acid boiled into the wood.

It is well known that this acid hardens the wood, renders it impervious to water and almost imperishable by time. Its surface is sufficiently smooth for all practicable purposes. Its structure is in sections of two-thirds of a yard in size, and is keyed crosswise with double dovetailed keys. It is laid in such sections, which can be taken up and relaid without injury. These sections can be removed, and the Croton or any other piping can be laid or repaired without obstructing travel. Wood thus treated has been found successfully to resist rot. Pavement so treated will have an important sanitary benefit. The carbolic acid is an antiseptic, and such a pavement ought to be laid in the streets where the tenement population "most do congregate." Its great purifying influence would be of immense value in case of an epidemic in such localities. The antiseptic properties of carbolic acid are well known to every competent medical man.

There is a block of this pavement laid in Wall-street, between William and Hanover streets.

Suppose our rulers should look into the value of this improvement, and instead of ordering stone pavement to be laid in out-of-the-way places in the upper part of the Island, should order some of this pavement to be laid in Baxter, Mulberry or Mott streets, from Canal to Chatham. It would be worth ten times its cost, if peradventure our City should be again visited by any epidemic.

W. B. B.

PERSONAL.

The royal baron of beef for Queen VICTORIA's Christmas table, was supplied from a Devon-bred cow, which had been fed on Her Majesty's farm in Windsor Park. The baron was roasted at Windsor Castle the Monday before Christmas; the next day it was sent to Osborne, and on Christmas day, (Friday,) it graced her royal sideboard, with a famed boar's head and woodcock pie.

Sir CULLING EARDLEY, Bart., who in January last was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for bigamy, has been released, through the influence of Mr. DISRAELI. For some time past his state of health was very bad.

Queen VICTORIA has now fifteen grandchildren alive, and the number is likely to be shortly increased.

Mr. DISRAELI, just before leaving office, offered a pension of $500 to Mr. NEILSON, one of the writers of the London *Times*. Mr. NEILSON, however, immediately declined the offer. The proprietors have since settled upon him an annuity of $500, in addition to his salary as a member of their staff.

Hon. MARTIN W. BATES, Ex-United States Senator from Delaware, died at Dover on Friday at an advanced age. He served in the Senate from 1857 to 1859, after the death of JOHN M. CLAYTON.

HENRY EMERSON, a prominent citizen of Reading, Mass., and a deacon in the orthodox church of that town, committed suicide on Friday by cutting his throat.

Lieut.-Col. GEORGE POMEROY, paymaster at Omaha, died on Friday, of pneumonia.

President PIERCE is again very ill.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE will not return to Kentucky, so his friends say, before Spring. He will, perhaps, spend the Winter in New-York.

Rev. WM. R. ALGER will soon deliver a lecture in the Boston Music Hall for the benefit of Rev. HENRY GILES.

The prominent arrivals at the principal Hotels in the City yesterday were: Gen. Frank P. Blair, Jr., of St. Louis, is at the New-York Hotel; Gen. Adam Badeau, of the United States Army, and Capt. Cook, of Russia, are at the Brevoort House; Judge Hodges, of Philadelphia, and Hon. W. W. Warden, of Washington, are at the Albemarle Hotel; Hon. D. T. Patterson, of Tennessee, and Hon. A. J. Rogers, of Georgia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; Hon. M. K. Mehaffey, of Washington, is at the Astor House.

List of Americans registered at the banking house of DREXEL, HARJES & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Dec. 19, 1868: New-York—Mrs. and Miss Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bonner, Mrs. Albert Gallatin, C. S. Osbon, P. S. Kintner, Miss Cantacuzène, Mrs. E. H. Gardner, Mrs. A. V. Potter, Robert H. Leese, J. G. Avery, E. S. Doolittle. Boston—George Stedman, George C. Powers, H. M. Ticknor, Mrs. Ticknor. Philadelphia—James S. Vinton, Miss Strong, Miss A. M. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Yarnall, Misses Yarnall, Mrs. Penn-Gaskell, Miss Eliza Bazley, J. Bolton Hulme, Mr. and Mrs. John Hulme, Miss Mary C. Hulme, Miss Fanny Hulme, Miss Alice K. Hulme, Pemberton Smith, Dr. Du Bouchet, F. Colhoun, Gen. and Mrs. Wm. D. Lewis, Jr., Neilson Brown. Baltimore—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Coale, Jr. Erie, Penn.—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Starr. Bordeaux—Ch. de Luze. East Indies—Adrian Bensall. United States Navy—J. Paul Quinn and family, Samuel Eugler, Wm. M. King. Norwich, Conn.—F. L. Norton. St. Louis—John H. Louderman and family. Paris—Dr. Livermore, John Ware. Ecouen—Mr. Schenck.

Stereopticon Entertainment.

By invitation of the Trustees of the Cooper Union, Dr. JOHN F. BOYNTON delivered, last night, a lecture upon the earth, sun and moon, illustrated by stereopticon views. He displayed around the face of a large globe a thin rim, an inch wide, which he defined as the outer coating of the earth, and but seventy-five miles deep, while the diameter of the globe was eight thousand five hundred miles. What was within this coating, the lecturer said, was a mystery, but we had specimens of a portion of its contents in the lava thrown up by volcanoes. The various rock strata of the earth's coating were then shown, and statements were made regarding the atmosphere, which was thought to be about forty miles deep upon the surface. Presuming that a tube an inch square was projected from the earth for forty miles, the weight of air contained in it would be fifteen pounds. If, therefore, a pressure of fifteen pounds was upon the earth from only a square inch of atmosphere, the millions upon millions of pounds' pressure upon the entire surface would be almost beyond computation. In a few remarks upon the sun, Dr. BOYNTON described it as a ball of liquid fire, with particles floating round it in space to a distance of many millions of miles, which gradually became attracted to it and added to its bulk. The same process was going on around the earth, which was constantly receiving additional particles. Following these statements, views were presented of the moon's surface, upon which the tops of volcanoes and of other mountains only were visible, inasmuch as no atmosphere existed there. The light of the sun was reflected from their projecting points, but the valleys below were in utter darkness.

Previous to the presentation of the views, a few experiments were made in steam, and at the close a series of copies from well-known statues were exhibited. The lecturer spoke of the originals as being but lime transmuted in process of time to marble, and born, through the sculptor's art, into forms of eternal beauty.

Flushing Board of Trustees.

At Flushing, yesterday, the new Board of Trustees met at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and organized. ORANGE JUDD, Esq., editor of the *American Agriculturist*, of this City, was elected President of the Board by a nearly unanimous vote. Capt. W. H. NIMMO was elected Clerk. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Board, with a few other prominent citizens, sat down to a sumptuous dinner at Wodey's Flushing Hotel, after discussing which a couple of hours were spent in a friendly talk about the affairs of the village. There was entire unanimity of sentiment in favor of encouraging the system of improvements inaugurated in the village and town with great care, to make the burdens fall as lightly as possible upon individual citizens. Every one deprecated the recent attempts of a few, especially of interested speculators in real estate elsewhere, to magnify the taxation in this town. The rate of taxation is about the same as in New-York City; but this is on a much lower assessment, really amounting to only about one-half the New-York rates, and much less than in most growing towns about the City.

The greatly improved condition of the railroads, the thorough drainage and other improvements, are largely increasing the population, and real estate is rapidly advancing. The finances of the village are found to be in a healthy condition, and no increase in the general taxation seems to be needed, notwithstanding the increased expenses incident to the improvements going on. The increase in buildings and the advance in real estate are largely increasing the amount of taxable property, and thus enlarging the available funds.

Our Police Magistrates.

Meetings were held in several wards last evening, for the purpose of inaugurating a movement looking to the removal of the present Police Magistrates of this City, and elevating to their places gentlemen of legal attainments, probity and honor. The movement is non-partisan in its character, and received the countenance of many of our most influential taxpayers. The plan proposed is to petition the Legislature to effect this reform, and to bring to bear upon that body an array of names that cannot be ignored. The meetings last night were well attended, and a degree of earnestness was manifested which would have carried terror to the souls of our present Magistrates, could they have witnessed it.

The Week of Prayer.

The Evangelical Alliance have ordained a series of prayer meetings during the coming week in this City, and the period will be, by arrangement, similarly observed among Protestants in various parts of Europe and at the missionary stations in different sections of the world. The week of prayer will be opened this evening by a public service in the church of Dr. RODGERS, on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. Addresses will be made by Rev. Drs. ADAMS, S. I. PRIME, GANSE, N. H. SCHENCK, JOHN HALL, and others. A prayer meeting will be held, in the same church, every day during the week at 3 o'clock, and ministers of various denominations will preside in turn. The clergy and laity of every Christian sect are cordially invited to attend.

The Accident on the Great Western Railroad—A Sleeping Car Thrown Down an Embankment—The Injured.

From the Detroit Free Press, Jan. 1.

Several of the passengers who were injured by the accident on the Great Western Railway, an account of which appeared in our telegraphic columns yesterday, have arrived in this city, and from them we glean the following particulars of the accident: About 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning a sleeping coach attached to the express coming West broke an axle near a small station called Eastwood, about four miles below Woodstock, and was thrown down an embankment from twenty to twenty-five feet high. There were eighteen passengers in the coach, nearly all of whom were asleep, and as the coach turned over and over, the bewildered occupants were thrown headlong from their berths, while seats, stoves and other movables were torn from their places and piled up in a confused mass with the passengers. To add to the horrors of the situation, the car took fire simultaneously in a dozen or more places, but it was speedily subdued by those who were not disabled, by smothering it with snow. Every person in the car was more or less hurt, but most of their injuries were by no means of a serious character. HENRY BUTLER, of Palmyra, N. Y., is reported to have sustained fatal injuries. He was left at Ingersoll. Mr. KELLOGG, of Utica, N. Y., had several ribs broken, and was conveyed to London, where the agents of the Railway Company provided everything possible for his comfort. He is an old man, and it is feared will not survive.

The following is a list of the others who were injured: CHARLES E. MERRIT, Eaton Rapids, Mich., contusion on face and hips; L. M. CRANE, Eaton Rapids, badly burned on left side and one arm disabled; JOHN E. CLARK, Eaton Rapids, bruised on chest; S. W. ITSELL, Detroit, badly bruised and one finger smashed; L. E. CLARK, Detroit, contusion over left eye; Mr. GOEBEL, Evanston, Ill., spinal injuries and one leg bruised; G. W. LEDLEY, Saginaw, severe contusions on body. Mr. P. J. AVERY, President of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, is known to have been in the car at the time of the accident, but has since been missing, although one of the passengers claims to have seen him running, bareheaded and coatless, across the fields. Inquiries for him have been sent to London and other places between there and Woodstock, but up to 5 o'clock yesterday nothing had been heard from him.

POWER OF A GROWING TREE.—A story has been going the rounds about a filbert tree which grew up through the hole of a millstone, filled it, and ultimately hoisted it off the ground and wore it like a ruffle around its trunk, although it was five and a half feet diameter and seven inches thick. Some are skeptical about this story; but nevertheless, growing trees have a great lifting power, as may be proved by sight any day in the cemetery at Old Cambridge, where a small tree, which has apparently sprung from a seed inclosed in a heavy stone tomb, has grown through a chink between two stones, lifted the heavy superincumbent masses of stone some inches, and pushed a stout iron railing off the perpendicular by the force of its growth.—*Boston Journal.*

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps as a Medicine and a Beverage.

As a general beverage, a necessary corrector of water rendered impure by vegetable decomposition or other causes, as Limestone Sulphate of Copper, &c., the Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps is superior to every other alcoholic preparation. Its purity and exemption from all grossly intoxicating properties, combined with its mildly stimulating and invigorating elements, establish it as the only alcoholic beverage in our country that can be imbibed with pleasure and safety. The nervous torpor and debility which follow the administration of other alcoholic preparations and mixtures of the day, succeeded by their intense and painful nervous reactions, are unknown as the subsequent effects of the Schiedam Schnapps, even when taken so freely, while as a Stomachic, a Tonic Appetizer, it stands preeminent among the established curatives of the day.

A public trial of twenty years' duration, in every section of our country, of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps; its unsolicited indorsement by the medical faculty, and a sale unequaled by any other alcoholic distillation, have insured for it the reputation of purity and salubrity claimed for it by the proprietor on its original introduction to the public.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper.

For sale by all druggists, apothecaries and grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer and Proprietor, No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

—*Advertisement.*

One Little Box of Iwzasnuff, 15 cents, has relieved many a sufferer from Catarrh. All respectable druggists sell it.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons,

Manufacturers of

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
RECEIVED THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL,
and the still higher recompense,
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
AT THE
UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.

These were the highest awards of the Exposition, and the house of CHICKERING & SONS was the ONLY ONE so honored.

In the United States we have been awarded SIXTY-NINE FIRST PREMIUMS in direct competition with the leading manufacturers of the country, and at the Great Exhibition in London we received the highest award given to any manufacturer in the United States.

Total, Seventy-one First Premiums, and the most flattering testimonials from the leading artists of the world.

WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

DIED.

CRAIG.—On Friday, Jan. 1, JOSEPH CRAIG, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 38 King-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 9½ o'clock A. M. The members of Eureka Lodge, F. & A. M., are invited as above.

DURYEE.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, after a short illness, FLORENCE, daughter of Joseph W. Duryee, in the 13th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEITKAMP.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, at his residence at East New-York, CHARLES P. HEITKAMP, aged 76 years, 1 month and 7 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from the Lutheran Church, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MCCOY.—After a lingering illness, ELIZABETH MCCOY, sister of the late Mrs. Jos. N. Barnes.

The friends of the family and those of her nephews, Edwin R. and Theodore M. Barnes, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av., without further notice.

PACKER.—In Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 1, 1869, LOUIS RICHARDSON, son of Louis D. and Jennie L. Packer, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The remains will be taken to New-London, Conn., for interment.

POST.—On Friday night, Jan. 1, ELLEN, the beloved wife of Zahlon Post, aged 41 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 57 Broome-st.

Thou hast left me, wife, so dear,
Here on earth alone;
But to thy will, O God, I bow,
In submission low.

ROGERS.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 2, CHARLES M. ROGERS, in the 66th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SAUL.—On Friday, Jan. 1, EMILY F. SAUL, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 49th-st., near 3d-av., South Brooklyn.

THOMPSON.—On Friday morning, Jan. 1, FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, of this City, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Thomas Owen, and his brother-in-law, Abm. R. Van Nest, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 3 West 30th-st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 10½ A. M.

MCCOON.—On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 2, after a short illness, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. H. Townsend, Miss PHEBE MCCOON.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PETTIT & CROOKS' DINING SALOON, No. 136 Water-st., will be reopened MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869. Since the business was interrupted by fire in November, the house has been materially changed, and has been refitted in an unexceptionable manner for a first-class Dining Saloon. The patronage of former friends of the house and the public is solicited.

PETTIT & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOVERS OF ELEGANCE OR COMFORT, RICH AND POOR, THE BLOATED BONDHOLDER and the dressy young man of limited capital, all buy their furnishing goods at DWIGHT TREDWAY'S, No. 945 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., BECAUSE his styles please the most fastidious, and his prices gratify the most economical. Attention asked to our New-York Mills' shirts to order at $41 per dozen, and to our line of goods for presents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. FATHER PRESTON WILL LECTURE in Cooper Institute on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, on *The Triumph of Faith*, to commemorate the first anniversary of the Institution of the Parish of Epiphany.

All Catholics should cheer by their presence this earnest defender of the Faith.

All non-Catholics, earnest inquirers after truth, should attend this lecture.

The proceeds are for the erection of a church in a district where many thousands of Catholics suffer great spiritual destitution.

St. Ann's Choir will give choice selections of appropriate music, the celebrated Prof. Morgan presiding at the organ. Admission 50 cents.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES, SUNDAY, JAN. 3.

NEW-YORK—Church in 35th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. C. AGER. Subject—*The Resurrection.*

HARLEM—Hanson's Hall, 3d-av., near 128th-st., 7½ P. M., by I. T. WILLIAMS, Esq.

GREENPOINT—Continental Hall, Franklin-av., 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. GILES, in reply to Rev. Mr. Goodsell's recent strictures.

JERSEY CITY—Cooper's Hall, 3½ P. M., by Rev. C. GILES. Subject—*The Atonement.*

REV. GEO. M. McECKRON, FORMERLY Pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., having received and accepted a call from Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will enter upon his duties as Pastor of that congregation on SUNDAY. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and all are cordially invited. Seats provided for all who come.

REV. DR. HOPKINS, PRESIDENT OF Williams College, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS,) will repeat his discourse delivered at the quarter-century anniversary of the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, held at Marietta, Ohio. Services to commence at 3½ o'clock. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HEBREW Christian Brotherhood, meetings are held every LORD'S DAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union, Astor-place, where Hebrew Christians relate their conversions—the true teachings of the Bible are compared with the doctrine of the Jewish Church and Jesus of Nazareth set forth as the Messiah. All are invited.

A FAREWELL MEETING FOR THOSE missionaries who leave for China under the auspices of the Women's Union Missionary Society will be held in Brooklyn SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at the Reformed Church on the Heights, (Dr. Eddy's.) Addresses from Rev. Dr. STORRS and Dr. SCHENCK. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, 14TH-ST., opposite Academy of Music. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. ROBT. B. FAIRBAIRN, D. D., Warden of St. Stephens' College, Annandale, will preach at 7½ P. M. Sunday School Convention Jan. 17-24, at 7½ P. M.

JANE-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 3 P. M. will specially address the children of the Church and Sabbath School. The week of prayer will be observed by meetings each evening of the week, commencing SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7½. All are invited.

REV. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., LL.D., President Williams College, Massachusetts, will preach to young men, at the invitation of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 29th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 50th-st., near 8th-av.—The Pastor elect, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, will commence his labors in this Church on SABBATH, Jan. 3, and will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—DAILY prayer meeting, Canal-st. Church, No. 17 Greene-st.; special services next week. There will preside, Jan. 4, Revs. M. C. SUTPHEN; 5, JOHN DOWLING, D. D.; 6, WM. A. SCOTT, D. D.; 7, S. H. TYNG, Jr.; 8, JOHN THOMSON, D. D.; 9, GEO. MINGINS. All welcome.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching on SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Evening subject, *The Seventh Victory*. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Mr. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Mr. COOLEY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 3 for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. Epiphany night service next Wednesday at 7½ P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. MORGAN.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS, morning and evening. Evening, sermon to young men. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers. Galleries free.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER. The seats in this Church are all free. Seamen are invited.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

AT THE NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. A. H. CLAPP will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The sacrament of The Lord's Supper will be administered in connection with the morning service.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. HASTINGS preaches in the evening to the young people. All invited; seats free.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine, on SUNDAY, morning and evening. The ordinance of baptism will be administered in the evening after sermon.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (4th-st., near 6th-av.) Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. FOSTER. Subject for morning sermon—*The Coming of Christ.*

LAY PREACHING—AT BROOKES' ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 361 Broome-st., every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Speaker for next Sunday, Mr. R. H. LYON. Singing conducted by Mr. G. W. HILLMAN. Seats free. All are invited.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. H. F. PEASE will preach at 10½ A. M. and administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Sermon also at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

PROPHECY EXPLAINED.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Joshua and His Fellows—Men Wondered At.* Zech. iii., 8.

UNITED PROTESTANT AND ORANGE SOIREE, under the auspices of Derry Walls Lodge, will be held at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses, music and singing. Tickets $1 each, at the door.

REV. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., will lecture in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, northwest corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1869, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Moscow*. Admission 25 cents.

SPIRITUALISM DEMONSTRATED BY the Fox sister, rapping and physical medium, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at Doubleday Rooms, No. 551 6th-av., corner of 33d-st.

PROF. NATHAN SHEPPARD, OF THE University of Chicago, will preach at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 3d-av., near 35th-st., SUNDAY, Jan. 3, 1869, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPISCOPAL,) corner of 30th-st. and Lexington-av.—Rev. JAMES R. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT—PREACHING THREE times SUNDAY, Jan. 3, corner of Grand and Allen sts., by Elder J. K. BELLOWS, A. M. and P. M. Evening, Elder BROWN—*Battle of the Day of God.*

REV. E. G. ROBINSON, D. D., OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., will preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE BROADWAY Tabernacle Church (6th-av. and 34th-st.) will be open for divine service every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services SUNDAY, God willing, by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Evening—*New-Year's Discourse on Measuring Our Days.*

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av.—The Pastor, Rev. J. R. ANNAN, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

MRS. SARAH A. BYRNES WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 P. M. Sociable, FRIDAY EVENING.

REV. GEO. H. SEYMOUR, D. D., WILL preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3. Services at 7½.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 2, 1869.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	111⅝	200	West. U. T.	34
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62..........b30	111⅝	200	Pacific Mail.....b3	119⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64..	107⅝	50	do..........	119⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65, new.....x..	107	100	Bruns. C. L.......	10
7,000	do.......c. x..	107	100	Boston W. P......	13⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67...........x..	107⅛	25	Adams Ex.........	48⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.........s3.x	107⅛	18	Wells-Fargo Ex....	24
2,000	U.S.5s,10-40, C...	106⅛	150	do............	25
3,000	N. Car. 6s. new, bet. call........	60	100	do............	24⅛
1,000	do.....2d call	60⅛	100	do............	24⅛
22,600	Tenn. 6s new.b.c	66⅝	10	Mer. Un. Ex.......	14⅝
20,000	do....x-int b30	67⅛	58	N. Y. Cen ...b call	159⅝
500	N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	90	50	do......2d call	159⅝
1,000	Erie 4th M......	86⅛	200	Erie..............	38
4,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	76	100	Erie Pf............	63
14,000	M.&S. 8s,P.1st M	103	10	Hudson River R..	135⅛
4,000	C., C. & I.C. 1st.	74⅛	200	Harlem.............	125⅝
1,000	St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. Bds..	86⅛	200	Reading R.........	98
4,000	O. C. & A. 2d on	80	100	do......2d call	98
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st...	96⅛	50	Mich. So...bet. call	88⅝
20	Cent. Nat. Bank...	105⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf...c	84⅝
200	Fourth Nat. Bk...c	100	88	do............	85
10	do..............	101	300	Chi. & R. I.........	118⅝
15	Ninth Nat. Bank..	108	5	N. J. Cen..........	115⅛
200	Canton Co.........	49⅛	5	Chi. & Alton.......	147
100	do..............	49⅝	200	Ohio & Miss.......	34⅛
37	Del. & Hud. Can..	130⅛	100	do..........b60	35
147	do..... 2d call	130	200	Han. & St. Jo......	90
			300	do............	90⅛
			100	Chi. & Gt. E.......	48
			100	Tol., W. & W.......	59⅛
			300	do............	59⅝
			100	Oil C'k & A...bet c	77
			100	C., C. & Ind. Cent.	45

SECOND BOARD—12¼ P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C...c	111⅝	$1,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C..c	106⅛
10,000	do..........b3	111⅝	1,000	do...........	106
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62.c	111⅝	4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........x-c	107⅛
10,000	do.........b3	111⅝	2,500	do...........	107
500	U. S. 5-20 C, '64.c	107⅝	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........x.c	107⅛
1,000	do............	107⅝	20,000	do...........	107⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	107⅝	10,000	do...........	107⅛
2,000	do............	108⅛	15,000	U. S.5s, '74. R....	112
11,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68..........x-c	107⅛			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Adams Ex.........	48	400	Mich. So. & N. I.....	88
200	Canton Co.........	50	300	do.............	88
100	do..........b30	50⅛	300	do..........c	88⅛
600	N. Y. Central......	159⅝	200	do..........b3	88⅛
300	do............	159⅛	200	do............	88⅛
300	do............	159⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts.......	84⅛
300	do............	159⅛	200	do.............	84⅛
600	do............	159⅛	200	Chi., R. I. & P.....	118⅛
300	Erie..............	38	300	do.............	118⅛
100	do............	37⅝	100	do..........b3	118⅛
100	do............	37⅝	1200	Chi. & N. W.......	82
100	do............	38	400	do..........b3	82⅛
40	Bnkrs' & Brkrs' A.	100	400	do.............	82⅛
100	T., W. & W........	59⅛	600	C. & N. W. Pf ..b3	84⅛
200	do............	59⅛	300	do.............	84⅛
200	Ohio & Miss.....b60	35⅛	100	do.............	84⅛
200	do............	34⅛			
100	do............	34⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

25	Merch. Un. Ex.....	14⅛	600	T., W. & W........	59⅝
100	Canton Co.........	50	100	do.............	59⅝
300	Pacific Mail.......	119⅝	100	do..........b3	59⅝
200	do............	120	100	do.............	59⅝
100	do..........c	119⅝	300	Mil. & St. P.......	69⅛
100	do..........b3	119⅝	100	do..........b3	69⅝
600	West. U. Tel.......	34	100	do..........b10	70⅛
24	do............	33⅝	100	do.............	69⅝
100	do..........b3	34	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	89⅛
200	Mar. Pf...........	19⅛	200	do.............	89⅛
100	do............	19⅛	500	do..........c	89⅛
1900	N. Y. Cen.........	159⅛	300	P., Ft. W. & C......	114
1100	do..........c	159⅝	700	Ohio & Miss.......	34⅛
400	do............	159⅝	300	do.............	34⅛
600	do..........c	159⅝	200	do..........b3	34⅛
350	do..........b5	160⅛	200	do.............	34⅛
400	do..........c	159⅝	300	do.............	34⅛
600	do............	159⅝	1300	Mich. So. & N. I.....	88⅛
1000	do............	160	200	do..........c	88⅛
350	Erie..............	38	200	do..........b3	88⅛
600	do............	37⅝	300	do.............	88⅛
100	do..........b3	37⅝	400	Cleve. & Pitts......	84⅛
300	do............	37⅝	300	do.............	84⅛
200	do..........b10	38	400	do..........b5	84⅛
100	Hudson R.........	134⅛	1200	Chi., R. I. & P....	120⅛
300	Reading..........	98	200	Chi. & N. W.......	82⅛
600	do............	97⅛	800	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	84⅛
100	Tol. W. & W. Pref.	71			

SATURDAY, Jan. 2—P. M.

After the New-Year Holiday, Wall-street was unusually busy in the collection of Dividends, the adjustment of the Old Year accounts. Nor were the Stock Exchange Boards and the Gold Room neglected. These were all active, and for the most part buoyant, especially through the early part of the day. Gold advanced from 134⅞ to 135⅛@135¼ ₩ cent., in the face of $7,275,000 already paid out by the Treasury Office for January Interest on the Public Debt. The Public Funds were higher than on Thursday by ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent., and New-York Central and the Western Roads advanced as against the renewed pressure for Money to carry over the Brokers until Monday. New-York Central sold as high as 160⅛, and Rock Island 121⅛ ₩ cent. The list was generally firm until about the close of Bank hours, when the reported rates for Money, ⅛ ₩ cent. and interest until Monday, caused a duller speculation and lower prices. The weakest points in the Railways were Erie, and Ohio and Mississippi.

The changes in the Bank Averages of the week look well for steadiness, and, perhaps, cheaper terms for Money, after the Quarterly Statement and the adjustment of the January Dividends. There is a gain of $2,795,000 in the Gold average, and $190,000 in Greenbacks, and the general line of Deposits is $1,986,000 higher than last Monday. The Loans are decreased $2,252,000. Less than one-half of the Gold paid out of the Treasury for January Interest tells upon the present Bank average. The increase will be much larger next week.

No Afternoon Boards were held at the Stock Exchange. In the Long Room of the Exchange Building and on the Street the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. Foreign Exchange steady at 109½ for 60 days on London, and 111⅛ for Short Sight:

	Thursday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105⅞	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅜	111⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	111⅛	*107⅛
American Gold Coin	134⅞	135⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	69⅛	*66⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	55⅛	*53⅛
Missouri Bonds	90	*87
North Carolina Bonds, old	62⅛	62
New-York Central	158⅞	159⅞
Erie Railway	38⅛	37⅞
Reading Railway	97⅞	98
Chicago and Rock Island	118⅛	119⅞
Northwest Common	81⅛	81⅞
Northwest Preferred	83⅞	83⅞
Michigan Southern	87⅞	87⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	113⅛	113⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84	84⅛
Pacific Mail Company	119	119⅞
St. Paul Prefered	88⅛	89⅛
St. Paul Common	68⅛	69⅞
Toledo and Wabash	59⅛	59⅛

*Ex dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States; all the long 6 ₩ cents of 1881, the 5-20s January and July, 1865-67-68, and the old 5 ₩ cents of 1871-74 being quoted ex dividend:

6 ₩ cent. reg.. 1881	108⅝	5-20 coup. '65, n. is	x 107
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881	x 111⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	107⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	108	5-20 coupon, 1868	x 107⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	111⅝	10-40 reg	102⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	107⅝	10-40 coup	106⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	102⅛	6s currency	99
5-20 reg. '65 n. is	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	105⅛	N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal. 1874	99
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	x 106⅛	N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1875	99
N. Y. 7 ₩ c. Canal. 1870	100⅛	Tennessee 6s ex. c	x 65
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal. 1872	100⅛	Tennessee 6s, new bds	x 66
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1873	100⅛	North Car. 6s, n. bds	59⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1874	100⅛	Missouri 6s	x 87
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1875	100⅛	Missouri H. &St.Jo. iss	87
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal. 1877	101	Louisiana levee bds	61⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal. 1878	101		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks—these being quoted ex January Dividend:

New-York	130	Metropolitan	138
Manhattan	140	People's	135
Merchants'	120	Shoe and Leather	115
Mechanics'	125	Corn Exchange	130
National	108	St. Nicholas	107
State of New-York	110	Park	145
Commerce	119	Central National	105⅛
Ocean	110⅛	Fourth National	100
Bank of the Republic	121		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	90	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	75⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	103	Chi. R. I. & P	x93⅛
Erie 1st M. ext	101	Morris & Essex 1st M	96⅛
Erie 2d. etd. ind. 1880	86⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. &Ch. 1st M	x98⅛
Hud. R. 2d M. S. F. '85	101⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. &Ch. 3d M	x90⅛
Harlem 1st M	100	Cleve. & P. 2d M	93
PacificR7s, guar. by Mo	x90	Cleve. & P. 4th M	x75⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M	98	Chi. & Alton inc	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	103
Con. 7 ₩ cent. Ex. bds	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	89
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	92⅛	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M	74

JANUARY DIVIDENDS, 1869.

United States Treasury, New-York	$22,000,000
At other Offices	3,000,000
Union Pacific	550,000
Central Pacific	500,000
Eastern Division	200,000
California Aid to Pacific	52,500
Panama Company	560,000
Total Gold	$32,862,500
United States Currency Bonds	1,350,000
New-York City Banks	3,000,000
New-York Insurance Companies	1,000,000
New-York Savings Banks	1,500,000
Bonds of the State of New-York	1,350,000
Missouri, Tennessee and Georgia	2,000,000
Ohio, Indiana and Illinois	700,000
Virginia at Richmond	500,000
South Carolina, Louisiana and Alabama	500,000
Trust Companies	200,000
Railway Bonds	1,750,000
Fort Wayne Road	375,000
Cleveland and Pittsburg	131,000
Toledo and Lake Shore	675,000
New-York and Harlem	230,000
Michigan Central	1,500,000
Reading	1,250,000
Delaware and Lackawanna	750,000
Total Gold and Currency	$52,112,500

The Commerce Fire Insurance Company have declared a half yearly Dividend of five per cent.

The new Foreign Banking firm of Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., changed from Messrs. L. P. MORTON & Co., by the accession of Mr. GEORGE BLISS, to which we made reference a few weeks ago, went into operation to-day, in the office of the late firm, No. 30 Broad-street. The style of the London office, embracing the same partners as in New-York, continues as heretofore—Messrs. L. P. MORTON, BURNS & Co. Mr. BLISS brings into this heretofore highly respectable concern, a large cash capital and a business skill and experience, as well as personal popularity, which cannot fail to enhance its business on both sides the Atlantic.

Among the New-Year changes in the Stock firms of the Street we notice that Mr. CLARENCE S. DAY, of the Old Board, has formed a new house with Mr. S. FISHER JOHNSON, at No. 5 New-street, under the style and firm of JOHNSON & DAY.

Mr. JOHN HONE, Jr., late with Messrs. A. BELMONT & Co., and Mr. H. J. NICHOLAS, a member of the Old Board, and late with Mr. W. R. TRAVERS, have formed a new Stock Exchange house at No. 43 Exchange-place, under the style of HONE & NICHOLAS.

The Board of Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, reserving a surplus of $61,000, have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York, from foreign ports, for the week ending Jan. 1, 1869, was $2,130,366.

The Metropolitan Savings Bank has reduced its usual semi-annual dividend, payable on and after Jan. 20.

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York, for the week ending Jan. 2, 1869:

Dec. 29—Steamship Westphalia, London—American gold	$1,956
Dec. 29—Steamship Westphalia, London—Silver bars	2,290
Dec. 29—Steamship Westphalia, Paris—Silver bars	62,469
Dec. 29—Steamship Westphalia, Paris—Mexican gold	3,100
Dec. 31—Schooner J. S. Moulton, Para—American gold	3,000
Dec. 31—Steamship America, Bremen—Foreign silver	5,000
Dec. 31—Steamship America, Havre—Foreign silver	10,000
Dec. 31—Steamship America, Havre—Gold bars	31,000
Dec. 31—Steamship America, Havre—American gold	4,000
Jan. 2—Steamship City of Baltimore—American gold	100,000
Total	$222,815

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 16th of December, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,072,807	Increase	£2,271
Public deposits	5,956,333	Decrease	406,692
Other deposits	17,972,453	Increase	364,152
Government securities	14,074,874	Decrease	1,000,000
Other securities	17,494,978	Increase	116,419
Notes unemployed	9,176,515	Increase	612,670

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,724,675, being a decrease of £475,465; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,158,315, showing an increase of £316,646, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the price of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£18,158,315	£21,940,709
Reserve	10,433,...	14,052,089
Notes in circulation	22,724,675	22,888,620
Rate of discount	3 ₩ cent.	2 ₩ cent.
Consols	92⅛	92⅝
French Rentes	70f. 27c.	68f. 85c.

The Paris *Moniteur* of Dec. 17 publishes the following official returns of the Bank of France:

	Dec. 10. Francs.	Dec. 17. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,285,132,500	1,278,288,400
Bank notes to order	32,691,825	31,872,504
Treasury account	181,087,277	182,275,959
Current accounts	278,653,064	266,614,611
Current branch banks	46,301,494	44,739,045
Dividends payable	761,129	721,286
Discounts	7,447,826	7,959,839
Rediscounted	703,152	703,152
Sundries	9,115,447	8,758,526
Total	2,057,544,243	2,037,633,851
Cash in hand	1,155,088,827	1,144,100,151
Commercial bills overdue	199,827	290,248
Commercial, not yet due	248,247,574	239,497,004
Commercial, branch banks	238,991,767	240,350,243
Advances on bullion	40,157,100	40,239,200
Branch banks	7,943,800	5,740,200
French public securities	11,977,700	11,988,700
Branch banks	7,191,600	7,136,400
On railway shares, &c	36,578,000	36,740,500
By the branch banks	28,168,600	28,129,600
On Credit Foncier	908,700	940,000
Branches	913,800	925,800
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,633,437	80,633,437
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,986,043	8,964,759
Expenses of management	2,687,028	2,693,717
Sundries	15,939,687	16,283,140
Total	2,057,544,23	2,037,633,851

The Commissioners of the Ohio Sinking Fund have made the following semi-annual report to the Governor of the State:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1868.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Ohio:

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund take pleasure in complying with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the State, by submitting to you the following report for the six months ending Nov. 15, 1868:

The receipts into the Sinking Fund, and the disbursements therefrom, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the Treasury May 15, 1868		$533,572 17
Taxes		567,532 19
School Lands, Section 16	$18,690 28	
School Lands, Section 29	102 33	
School Lands, Virginia Military	260 00—	19,052 61
Surplus Revenue		3,193 88
Canal Lands		350 00
Sale of furniture of New-York office		108 93
Returned from New-York		66,086 24
Total receipts		$1,189,896 02

DISBURSEMENTS.

Principal of Foreign debt	$172,686 33	
Principal Union loan	298,240 00—	$470,926 33
Int. on Foreign debt	333,372 91	
Int. on Union loan	20,422 71—	353,795 62
Expenses of Home Office	1,579 06	
Expenses of New-York office	531 60—	2,110 66
Canal fund—temporary transfer refunded		10,000 00
General revenue fund—interest owed to State by said transfer		600 00
Total disbursements		$837,432 61
Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 15, 1868		352,463 41

THE PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

On the 15th day of May, 1868, the public funded debt of the State was		$10,958,876 76
The redemptions during the six months were:		
Foreign loan of 1860	$2,000 00	
Foreign Union loan of 1868	155,716 00	
Foreign loan of 1870	157,861 33	
Domestic Union loan, 1868	111,124 00—	426,201 33
Outstanding Nov. 15, 1868		$10,532,675 43

This sum consisted of the following loans:

Foreign Debt—Payable in New-York.

Loan payable after Dec. 31, 1860, not bearing interest	$6,270 00
Loan (Union) payable July 1, 1868, bearing 6 ₩ cent. interest	2,600 00
Loan payable after Dec. 31, 1870, bearing 6 ₩ cent interest	2,026,170 60
Loan payable after Dec. 31, 1875, bearing 6 ₩ cent. interest	1,000,000 00
Loan payable after June 30, 1881, bearing 6 ₩ cent. interest	4,095,309 47
Loan payable after Dec. 31, 1886, bearing 6 ₩ cent. interest	2,400,000 00
Total foreign debt	$10,130,350 07

Domestic Debt—Payable at Columbus.

Stock of 1869, not bearing interest	$1,765 00
National Road Bonds, not bearing interest	60 36
Union loan of 1868, not bearing interest	500 00
Union loan of 1871, bearing 6 ₩ cent. interest	400,000 00
Total domestic debt	402,325 36
Total public funded debt, Nov. 15, 1868	$10,532,675 43

The cost of advertising and other expenses incident to the payment of the interest on the foreign debt, in New-York, in July last, were as follows:

Advertising	$75 00
A. P. Russell, for assistance	345 00
Check Book	15 00
Express charges	2 25
John Russell, Secretary of State, expenses to New-York and back, and superintend the payment	116 54
Total	$554 79

The act of May 5, 1868, abolishing the New-York Agency, &c., was passed at so short a time prior to the payment of the July interest, that, although immediately after its passage we opened a correspondence with several banks and banking houses, we were not able to conclude any satisfactory arrangements with any of them prior to July 1.

This necessitated the employment of Mr. A. P. RUSSELL, who was the only one in New-York familiar with the business, for some six weeks, and the sending of the Secretary of State to superintend the payment of the interest. Since July we have entered into an arrangement with the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, to pay for us both principal and interest free of charge to the State, which is to continue, provided the Legislature authorizes us to employ a permanent agent. If, therefore, the Legislature authorizes a permanent agency, the expenses of payments of both principal and interest will hereafter be very small.

We beg to suggest, however, that we cannot transact the business connected with this department with advantage to the State, nor satisfactorily to its creditors, without a standing agency in New-York. We are constantly in the market buying our State bonds. The bonds are difficult to obtain, and we need some one in New-York to look after them for us, and watch the market in order to procure them the moment an opportunity offers. The delay occasioned by correspondence from the home office sometimes defeats a purchase, and always necessitates the payment of at least one week's additional interest. The agency should be permanent, so that the public may know where to go for information, obtain payment of principal and interest, that the agent may become familiar with our forms of doing business, acquainted with the signatures of the Fund Commissioners and our Treasurer of State, and the faces and signatures of our creditors and their attorneys or agents. These considerations are so important that bankers will not undertake the agency without large compensation, if it be subject to change every six months.

It will be seen that by the sixth section of the act of May 5, 1868, we are required to arrange every six months for the payment of the interest, and no authority whatever is given to employ any one to pay principal for us. It is hoped the act will be so amended as to authorize us to appoint an agent to pay both principal and interest, and that such agency shall be terminable at the pleasure of the Commissioners. The advertisement is made doubly expensive by being required to be published thirty days, whereas five or ten days is fully as effective and satisfactory to all parties as thirty. It is far more important that the place of payment should be fixed, than that twenty advertisements should be published as to time and place.

We beg also to state that the State has stipulated upon the face of large amounts of her bonds still outstanding, not only that they shall be paid, both principal and interest, at the agency of the State, in the City of New-York, but that they shall be transferable at such agency. We respectfully submit, therefore, that the faith of the State stands pledged, that she will maintain an agency in New-York at all times, (and not merely for two weeks once in six months,) and that her bonds shall be transferable there. By permitting the Commissioners to employ a bank as agent, the permanent agency, as above indicated, can be maintained without expense, but if the transfer office is reestablished, in connection therewith, it will cost from $1,000 to $1,500 a year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
JOHN RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
W. H. WEST, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Messrs. JOHN BINCHAM & Co., in their Liverpool Produce Circular of Dec. 18, remark as follows:

The Country Grain Markets held this week have all had a hardening tendency, and with only moderate supplies are generally quoted 1s.@2s. ₩ qr. dearer for English Wheat. Wheat cargoes on the coast are held for rather higher prices. Maize cargoes keep steady in value. There are now on the coast for sale only 4 cargoes of Wheat and 9 cargoes of Maize, and the following are the transactions, C., F. and I., reported since our last: Wheat arrived—2 cargoes Marianopoli@Marianopoli, at 50s. 6d.@52s. 6d. ₩ 492 lbs.; 2 cargoes Ghirka@Odessa at 46s. 6d.@48s. 9d. ₩ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Ghirka@Nicolaieff at 47s. 6d. ₩ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Don Ghirka@Taganrog at 44s. ₩ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Soft Caucase Ghirka@Taganrog at 44s. 4½d. ₩ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo New Rostoff Ghirka@Taganrog at 45s. 3d. ₩ 492 lbs.; 2 cargoes Berdianski@Berdianski at 53s. 9d.@54s. 3d. ₩ 492 lbs.; 2 cargoes Polish@Odessa at 46s. 3d.@48s. ₩ 480 lbs.; Maize arrived: 1 cargo Odessa@Odessa at 36s. ₩ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Galatz@Sulina at 37. 6½d. ₩ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Moldavian@Sulina at 36s. 6d. ₩ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Rachova@Sulina at 36s. ₩ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Danubian@Sulina at 35s. ₩ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Bulgarian@Kustendje at 34s. 7½d.@34s. 10½d. ₩ 480 lbs. Maize shipping or to be shipped: 3,000 quarters Roman@Civita Vecchia at 34s. ₩ 480 lbs., shipping or to be shipped; 3,000 quarters New Roman@Ancona at 34s. 6d. ₩ 480 lbs., December, January, 1869, shipment; 3,000 quarters Old Trieste@Trieste at 35s. 6d. ₩ 480 lbs., December, January, 1869, shipment; 4,000 Danubian@Danube at 30s 3d. ₩ 480 lbs., June, July, 1869, shipment. At our last Tuesday's market Red Wheat brought previous prices, but for White 1d.@2d. ₩ cental more money was paid. Flour was unaltered in value. Mixed Indian Corn sold at an advance of 3d.@6d. ₩ quarter, but previous prices were accepted for Round. Oats and Oatmeal were the turn easier. Beans and Peas were unchanged in value. At our Corn Exchange to-day, Wheat met a good consumptive demand, at the extreme prices of Tuesday last, and in some instances 1d.@2d. ₩ cental advance. Flour was held for 6d.@1s. ₩ barrel and sack more money, but buyers paid the advance reluctantly, and only to a moderate extent. Indian Corn sold slowly at late prices. Oats and Oatmeal met only a retail demand, and prices were again slightly in favor of buyers. Beans were slow of sale at previous rates. Peas were 6d. ₩ quarter cheaper, and hard to sell. Barley very quiet, and rather cheaper.

Statement of Imports.

	Wheat, Qrs.	—Flour,— Bbls.	Sks.	I. Corn. Qrs.
Imports for week ending 17th inst	41,624	5,411	4,175	7,844
Imports from Oct. 1, 1868	343,655	41,9.7	37,083	31,413
Same time last season	494,784	68,483	46,280	88,157
Estimated stock here on				
June 30, 1868	245,990	34,770	31,939	16,850
Dec. 31, 1867	183,747	50,689	20,384	41,845
June 30, 1867	113,228	10,944	108,013	35,289
Dec. 31, 1866	109,076	8,642	108,937	13,591
June 30, 1866	206,452	10,972	216,062	33,886

Boston Dividends.

The following dividends have been declared by corporations centring at Boston:

Payable.	Manufacturing Co's.	Capital.	Div'dnd. Jan. '69.	July '68.	Am't.
Jan. 1	Androscoggin Mills	$1,000,000	5	5	$50,000
Dec. 26	Appleton	600,000	10	10	60,000
Jan. 1	Atlantic Cotton	1,500,000	4	4	60,000
	Bates	1,000,000	5	0	.....
Jan. 1	Chicopee	420,000	20	25	105,000
Dec. 21	Cocheco	2000 shs.	$40	$40	80,000
	Continental Mills	900,000	5	0	
Jan. 4	Contoocook	140,000	5	5	7,000
Dec. 31	Douglas Ax	400,000	5	5	20,000
	*Everett	800,000	5	5	40,000
	Franklin	600,000	5	0	.....
	Great Falls	1,500,000	4	0	.....
Dec. 26	Hamilton Cotton	1,200,000	4	4	48,000
Jan. 1	Hill (Lewistown, Me.)	700,000	12	10	70,000
Dec. 26	Jackson (Nashua, N.H.)	600,000	10	10	60,000
Dec. 26	Lancaster Mills	800,000	15	10	80,000
Dec. 15	Langdon	225,000	10	8	18,000
Jan. 1	Lowell Bleachery	300,000	5	10	30,000
Dec. 22	Manchester Print W.	1,800,000	4	5	90,000
Dec. 1	Massachusetts Mills	1,800,000	7	7	126,000
Jan. 18	Middlesex	750,000	4†	5†	37,500
Dec. 26	Nashua	1,000,000	5	8	50,000
Jan. 1	Naumkeag Cotton	1,200,000	10	10	120,000
Jan. 1	Newmarket, (N. H.)	420,000	10	10	42,000
Jan. 1	Pacific	2,500,000	12	12	300,000
Jan. 1	Salisbury Mills	1,000,000	5	7½	75,000
Dec. 21	Salmon Falls	600,000	5	5	30,000
Dec. 26	Stark Mills	1,250,000	10	10	125,000
Jan. 1	Washington Mills	1,650,000	4	4	66,000
					$1,829,500
	Miscellaneous.				
Jan. 4	American Ins. Co	$300,000	5	6	18,000
Jan. 15	Bay State Brick	400,000	5	5	20,000
	Boston & Rox. Mill	7,000shs.	$2	0	
Jan. 9	Cary Improvement	60,000shs.	0	60c.	36,000
Jan. 1	Eagle Sugar Refin'y	125,000	5	5	6,250
Jan. 1	East Boston Gas Co.	175,000	4	4	7,000
Jan. 1	Fireman's Insurance	300,000	12	12	36,000
Jan. 1	Franklin Insurance	300,000	3	4	12,000
	Goodyear Dent'l Vul.	1,500,000	3	3	45,000
Jan. 1	J. Hancock M. Life In.	100,000	3½	3½	3,500
	Lackawanna Coal	200,000	2	2½	5,000
Jan. 1	Mass. Hosp'l Life In.	Interest	..	..	500,000
Jan. 1	Merrimac Chem'l Co.	50,000	5	8	4,000
	Mount Pleasant Coal	200,000	2½	†2	†5,000
Jan. 1	N. E. Mu. In. per fund	200,000	3	3	6,000
Jan. 1	North Amer. Ins. Co.	200,000	10	10	20,000
Jan. 1	People's Nat'l Bank	300,000	5	6	18,000
	Roaring Brook Coal	200,000	†2½	†2½	5,000
Jan. 20	Short Mt. Coal	500,000	5	8	40,000
Jan. 1	United States Hotel	208,500	4	2	4,170
	Total				$190,920

* On demand. † Quarterly.

RECAPITULATION.

Railroad dividends	$2,969,310
Manufacturing dividends	1,829,500
Interest on bonds	7,870,540
Miscellaneous	790,920
Total January, 1869	$13,460,273
Total July, 1868	12,689,773
Total January, 1868	10,385,771
Total July, 1867	9,295,094
Total January, 1867	8,962,756
Total July, 1866	8,640,912
Total January, 1866	6,324,417
Total July, 1865	5,303,859

Railroads of the United States.

From the American Railroad Journal, Jan. 2.

The development of the railroad systems of the United States in the year 1868 has been more rapid than in any former year. Nominally we have an increase of 3,450.37 miles, and in the cost an immense sum of $193,245,232 over the figures given by us as the totals of the previous year. Much of this aggregate is due directly to the progress made in building the Pacific Railroads, and indirectly to the impetus the near approach to their completion has given to railroad building throughout the country, but more especially in the States between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and also in California. There is little doubt, also, but that our figures for 1868 did not include many miles of railroad that were brought into use in the last part of the year 1867, the facts not having come to our notice in time for their entrance. Deducting these, or in other words, adding them to the figures for 1868, we may safely assume that 3,000 miles have been built in the year just passed. The apparent increase in cost is excessive, but it must be remembered hat very large amounts have been added to the construction accounts of preëxisting railroads, and in many instances the nominal cost of roads has been largely increased by the operation of consolidations and reorganizations. Our figures, however, do not include issues of stock without cost, as in the Erie case, but are as near correct as reference to the latest official report, or close estimate can make them. Of the total given above, probably $150,000,000 has been added for 3,000 miles of road, which, considering the expensive character of the Pacific lines, is not too large an estimate, being but an average of $50,000 per mile, while the Pacific roads are not built for less than an average of $80,000 per mile. Large amounts are also lying dormant on roads in progress and not yet finished. The following shows the distribution of mileage and cost to the several States and Territories:

	—Miles of road— Total.	Open.	Cost of road and equipment.
Maine	944.19	559.67	$19,799,521
New-Hampshire	783.72	668.72	21,975,319
Vermont	643.59	603.59	24,847,149
Massachusetts	1,537.36	1,425.43	68,345,521
Rhode Island	121.47	121.47	5,006,665
Connecticut	782.66	641.23	23,064,859
New-York	4,459.58	3,328.87	182,538,213
New-Jersey	984.75	972.75	69,770,243
Pennsylvania	4,937.72	4,397.74	256,772,257
Delaware and E. Maryland	362.90	242.94	7,482,596
Maryland (other than above)	654 95	457.45	28,520,899
West Virginia	605.85	364.75	22,404,100
Virginia	1,909.88	1,464.27	47,540,038
North Carolina	1,617.79	1,096.67	25,687,414
South Carolina	1,338.17	1,076.17	25,131,600
Georgia	1,977.60	1,574.60	31,369,075
Florida	613.20	440.20	9,294,000
Alabama	1,604.90	952.60	28,511,726
Mississippi	900.20	900.20	24,545,303
Louisiana	837.30	370.50	14,321,201
Texas	1,837.50	513.00	14,406,000
Arkansas	687.00	86.00	4,211,000
Tennessee	1,760.63	1,435.63	43,018,916
Kentucky	1,418.95	812.65	28,799,285
Ohio	4,053.44	3,351.97	169,014,101
Michigan	2,044.26	1,199.26	44,549,043
Indiana	3,246.10	2,600.10	104,229,226
Illinois	4,561.95	3,439.95	156,958,102
Wisconsin	1,773.60	1,234.60	48,469,301
Minnesota	1,758.00	571.50	18,460,000
Iowa	3,032.90	1,522.90	61,332,000
Nebraska	449.00	420 00	21,000,000
Wyoming Ter	560.00	510.00	41,800,000
Missouri	1,837.09	1,353.80	64,014,458
Kansas	1,123 00	648.00	30,840,000
Colorado	350.00	......	350,000
Utah Territory	305.00	105.00	9,400,000
Nevada	390.00	320.00	25,600,000
California	2,091.50	468 50	30,236,000
Oregon	2,019.50	19.50	500,000
Total, Jan. 1, '69	62,917.10	42,272.18	$1,853,706,041

RECAPITULATION BY SECTIONS.

6 Northeastern States	4,812.99	4,020.11	$162,629,034
6 Middle Eastern States	12,008.65	9,764.40	567,489,218
5 Southeastern States	7,456.64	5,641.91	139,023,127
7 Gulf and Southern Interior States	9,046.48	5,070.58	157,813,431
11 North Interior States, &c	24,439.34	16,352.08	760,666,231
5 Western States, &c	5,156.00	913.00	66,186,000
Aggregate, Jan. 1, 1869	62,917.10	42,272.18	$1,853,706,041

In these tables, it is here proper to state, the Union Pacific Railroad is assumed to have been completed to the Great Salt Lake 1,035 miles, and the Central Pacific of California a length of 458 miles. These distances were expected to be reached by Jan. 1, 1869. The length of the Central Branch is set down at 120 miles, and that of the Eastern Division at 405 miles, those being the distances last reported. Should the actual result of the year be more or less, the proper allowances must be made by deduction or addition, as the fact may require.

The following compares the aggregates as given by us for Jan. 1, 1868 and 1869:

Jan. 1.	—Miles of Road.— Total.	Open.	Cost of Road and Equipment.
1868	54,556.85	38,821.81	$1,660,460,809
1869	62,917.10	42,272.18	1,853,706,041
Inc. last year	8,360.25	3,450.37	$193,245,232

In the following table we show the cost of road per mile in each of the States—in the first column giving all the cost to the completed portion, and in the second column the cost less deductions estimated to belong to the portions of roads in progress and not yet completed, expressed in an intermediate column by a percentage on the gross figures of the first column:

States, &c.	Gross Cost.	Deduct p. cent.	Actual Cost.
Maine	$35,259	5	$33,592
New-Hampshire	32,862	0	32,862
Vermont	40,337	0	40,337
Massachusetts	47,947	0	47,947
Rhode Island	41,217	0	41,217
Connecticut	35,969	0	35,669
New-York	54,834	5	52,093
New-Jersey	71,724	2½	69,931
Pennsylvania	58,387	10	52,549
Delaware and Maryland	21,818	5	19,637
Maryland (other)	62,409	5	59,288
West Virginia	61,381	0	61,381
Virginia	32,472	0	32,472
North Carolina	23,416	0	23,416
South Carolina	23,359	0	23,359
Georgia	19,916	0	19,916
Florida	21,123	0	21,123
Alabama	29,918	5	27,922
Mississippi	27,272	0	27,272
Louisiana	38,602	10	34,742
Texas	28,082	1	27,802
Arkansas	48,999	20	39,211
Tennessee	29,999	0	29,999
Kentucky	35,485	5	33,711
Ohio	50,422	5	47,901
Michigan	37,124	10	33,412
Indiana	40,089	10	36,080
Illinois	45,727	10	41,061
Wisconsin	39,246	5	37,284
Minnesota	32,272	0	32,272
Iowa	40,270	10	36,243
Nebraska	50,000	0	50,000
Wyoming Territory	81,961	0	80,000
Missouri	47,271	10	42,544
Kansas	47,599	10	42,840
Colorado	......	..	......
Utah Territory	89,528	11	80,000
Nevada	80,000	0	80,000
California	64,682	10	58,214
Oregon	25,641	0	25,541
Total	$43,849	5	$41,658

RECAPITULATION BY SECTIONS.

6. Northwestern States	$40,430	1	$40,027
6. Middle Eastern States	58,217	5	55,306
5. Southeastern States	24,597	0	24,597
7. Gulf and Southern Interior States	31,121	1	30,810
11. Northern Interior States, &c	45,128	5	42,881
5. Western States, &c	72,498	5	68,875
Aggregate	$43,849	5	$41,658

The annual progress of railroad building since in 1827 the commencement was made in the construction of the Granite Railroad at Quincy, Mass., to the present time, is shown in the following table:

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1828	3	1849	6,350
1829	28	1850	7,475
1830	41	1851	8,589
1831	54	1852	11,027
1832	131	1853	13,497
1833	576	1854	15,672
1834	762	1855	17,398
1835	918	1856	19,251
1836	1,102	1857	22,625
1837	1,421	1858	25,090
1838	1,843	1859	26,755
1839	1,920	1860	28,771
1840	2,197	1861	30,593
1841	3,319	1862	31,769
1842	3,877	1863	32,471
1843	4,174	1864	33,860
1844	4,311	1865	34,442
1845	4,522	1866	35,351
1846	4,870	1867	36,896
1847	5,336	1868	38,822
1848	5,682	1869	42,272

City Passenger Railroads are not included in the above summary. These are now in general use in all considerable cities, and in numerous instances in places where population is less dense. Their economical bearings are fully recognized and their popularity is increasing. Boston, New-York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia count their street railroad tracks by hundreds of miles. Probably the total is not less than 2,000 to 2,500 miles.

Nor have we included in our statement any account of the second tracks with which most of the leading lines are supplied, nor the sidings and turnouts on all the lines. These may be estimated at 25 or 30 per cent. of the length of road, and are being added to yearly. Adding these supplementary tracks to the tabulated mileage, we find the total length of equivalent single track in use is from 52,500 to 55,000 miles, and if we add to this the equivalent for the city passenger tracks, to nearly 60,000 miles. It is now forty years since we begun to build railroads, and in that time we have built a greater length than is to be found in the whole of Europe. Progress leads but to new demands and new enterprises.

Review of the Metal Trade.

From the annual circular of Messrs. JOSEPH BYRNE & Co., of this City, we make the following extracts:

Copper—In January the price of copper advanced from 21½c. to 23½c. ₩ lb., maintaining a steady rate, with a tendency to stiffen, up to August, when 24½c. was paid, then weakening 1½c. ₩ lb. until early in December, when the action of Congress in relation to an increase of duty advanced the price to 26c., which has not been sustained, and we now quote, Detroit, 23¾c. to 23½c.; Baltimore, 23½c. The stock for this year is estimated at 7,000,000 lbs., against 18,000,000 last year.

Pig Iron—American has maintained a steady advance throughout the year. Early in the Spring large contracts were made at $35 ₩ ton for No. 1 ex., and $33 for No. 2 ex. for the leading brands, for future delivery. As the season progressed prices jumped quickly to $40 and $38, and continued to improve until it reached $44 for No. 1 ex. in November. Now the furnaces hold for immediate delivery at $40 for No. 1 ex. and $37 for No. 2 ex. We anticipate lower prices as the season for making contracts approaches, and this opinion is strengthened by the decline in coal at yesterday's sale. We do not, however, look for as low prices as prevailed last Spring.

Scotch Pig Iron—The close of navigation last year found our market with a stock of about 10,000 tons, which, together with continued large importations, greatly depressed prices, Glengarnock selling as low as $32 50 ₩ ton, and Coltness, $37. A good business was done during the Winter months, and importations being stopped by the low prices then current, the stock was reduced, and prices revived to $38 for Glengarnock, and $40 to $41 for Coltness and Gartsherrie, advancing in sympathy with American to $45 for best brands. Arrivals since early Summer have not been sufficiently large to accumulate stock, which has run low, and is at present estimated not above 1,000 tons.

We quote for shipment for steam in January, February and March, buyer's option, gold or currency, as follows:

	Gold.	Currency.
Coltness	$30 75	$42 00
Garthsherrie	31 00	42 00
Glengarnock	29 75	41 00
Carnbroe	29 50	40 50
Eglinton	29 25	40 00

Old rails and scrap iron are in good demand at $34, gold, and $46, currency, for T and double heads, and $44, currency, for bridge. No. 1 wrought scrap iron, $41 to $46. Stock light and but little offering to arrive.

Spelter—Business was sluggish during the first five months, best Silesian brands ranging at 6½c. to 6⅝c. gold, and 6½c. from June to October, when the stock had become light, and in sympathy with the European markets, the price advanced to 7c. on large purchases. The disposition to buy was suddenly checked by advices of large shipments, and prices have reacted to 6½c. to 6⅝c. gold, with a dull market and augmenting stock.

Block Tin—A retrospective view of the transactions in this article, for the past two years, must be anything but gratifying to the parties interested as holders of stock within that time. Speculation led the dealings in it out of the legitimate channel, imparting a temporary buoyancy to prices, but superinducing a languid and unsatisfactory market. In the Spring of 1867 Banca sold at 23½c.; Straits, 22c.; English, 21½c., and at 26½c., 25c. and 23½c., respectively, in the Fall of that year; last Spring, at 26½c., 23½c. and 23½c. About the end of October the price advanced, with large transactions, based on favorable accounts from the East India markets, establishing the following rates. Banca, 27½c.; Straits, 25½c.; English, 25c. Since then the market has been unusually active, under speculative purchases, and is now very strong at 30c.@31c., gold, for Banca, 29c. for Straits, 28c.@28½c. for English. This time, however, the speculators, who are the principal gainers by the rise, are favored by the course of the foreign markets, which are also controled by speculation; but to what extent rests ultimately with the wants of the consumer, whose purchases alone reduce stock. The stock of all descriptions here and in Boston is estimated at about 13,000 pigs, and 12,800 slabs Straits now advised to arrive from Penang and Singapore. By latest mail dates we have quotations of 23½c. per Picul for Malacca, which is equal to 25½c., gold, ₩ lb. here.

Tin Plate—There has been very little variation in prices within the year just closed. The absence of any speculative element imparted a steadiness without diminishing the volume of legitimate business. With the increased make—estimated at about 2,500,000 boxes in Great Britain, of which more than two-fifths is exported to the United States—and the proximity of the English markets, now comparatively but a day or two distant, great fluctuations and large profits are no longer easy of accomplishment. From January to December choice brands charcoal Tin Plate have ranged at $8 37½ gold for I. C.; good brands at $8 12½ to $8 25; Terne, $7 75 to $8; Coke Tin, $6 50 to $7 25, as to brand; A. B. and other choice quality, $7 50 to $7 75; Coke Terne, $5 75 to $6. Almost simultaneous with the Christmas chimes we heard of an advance of 1s. 6d. per box in the sterling price, and our dealers promptly marked up their rates on an average 37½c., gold, ₩ box. This advance springs from the increased cost consequent upon the rise in Block Tin, and promises to be permanent. The transactions since Nov. 1, made in anticipation of higher prices, have been large, embracing about 20,000 boxes, a large proportion of which being for forward delivery, and the market closes with a strong upward tendency at the following rates: Choice brands, $8 75 for I. C. 10-14; Good brands, $8 50, with customary differences for other sizes; Best Coke, $7 75@$8; Medium Quality, $7 25; Y., $6 75@$6 87½; Charcoal Terne, $8@$8 25; Coke, $6@$6 25, all gold.

Comparative Imports at New-York.

	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.
Bar Iron, tons	14,053	20,135	27,421	11,538	36,649
Pig Iron, tons	30,333	64,749	55,917	29,498	28,848
Sheet Iron, b'ndl's	244,303	476,125	555,767	210,234	642,786
Tin Plate, boxes	804,437	756,817	792,147	569,152	427,393
Block Tin, pigs	69,290	75,506	89,315	121,974	54,286

The Live Stock Trade of Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Courier.

The following figures, from the official reports, show the receipts and shipments of live stock at this point during the year 1868:

RECEIPTS.

By Grand Trunk Railway.

	Cattle, No.	Sheep, No.	Hogs, No.	Horses, No.
January	1,530	7,700	....	6
February	2,312	1,600	....	1
March	2,584	900	168	15
April	4,709	500	820	15
May	6,936	....	300	1
June	4,488	2,400	200	3
July	7,021	7,300	....	..
August	1,734	6,900	....	8
September	425	10,400	160	6
October	1,343	15,300	1,700	8
November	2,108	7,400	....	9
December	1,479	5,500	....	6
Totals, 1868	36,769	65,900	3,348	73
Totals, 1867	37,760	24,200	4,440	140

By Lake Shore Road.

	Cattle, No.	Sheep, No.	Hogs, No.	Horses, No.
January	8,955	....	41,875	....
February	8,865	....	26,875	....
March	9,585	....	28,125	....
April	16,365	....	49,875	....
May	20,235	....	69,625	....
June	21,195	....	69,500	....
July	22,245	21,375	32,750	555
August	22,135	26,500	33,125	420
September	25,170	19,000	42,250	465
October	28,095	16,500	66,875	345
November	17,745	12,750	91,000	195
December	15,285	10,500	60,750	195
Totals, 1868	215,865	106,625	612,625	2,190
Totals, 1867	213,572	213,000	601,400	1,536

NOTE.—Horses for the first six months are included in the cattle column, and sheep for the same time in the hog column.

By Niagara Falls Railway.

	Cattle, No.	Sheep, No.	Hogs, No.	Horses, No.
January	1,464	800	....	15
February	714	200	....	16
March	1,9 4	....	....	..
April	2,550	300	100	..
May	3,553	....	300	15
June	833	100	300	..
July	221	200	....	..
August	476	500	200	15
September	102	500	....	..
October	51	200	100	..
November	221	700	....	..
December	799	1,600	200	..
Totals 1868	12,886	5,100	1,200	60
Totals 1867	6,540	2,743	1,600	63

SHIPMENTS.

By Central Railway.

	Cattle, No.	Sheep, No.	Hogs, No.	Horses, No.
January	5,781	13,647	10,788	32
February	7,214	11,464	9,982	139
March	6,764	5,794	13,036	336
April	10,821	17,488	13,124	467
May	18,627	25,768	21,954	622
June	18,053	23,981	14,709	238
July	16,608	31,884	12,181	317
August	22,657	37,362	15,188	335
September	16,523	24,003	16,450	224
October	23,731	25,980	32,272	165
November	11,401	15,712	25,362	65
December	15,880	21,390	22,387	29
Totals 1868	174,060	254,473	205,433	2,969
Totals 1867	152,188	205,806	265,877	1,210

	Cattle, No.	Sheep, No.	Hogs, No.	Horses, No.
January	4,913	4,400	12,330	30
February	5,236	11,400	2,860	15
March	6,851	4,400	10,120	75
April	7,667	8,600	11,660	30
May	8,908	6,400	21,890	45
June	8,806	10,600	16,830	30
July	7,344	10,200	12,430	15
August	8,602	18,000	11,990	30
September	8,330	17,000	12,760	15
October	8,075	14,400	11,330	45
November	5,015	10,000	18,590	..
December	3,995	5,400	11,330	..
Totals 1868	83,742	120,800	154,120	303
Totals 1867	89,424	106,068	255,072	505

YEARLY RECEIPTS.

The following yearly receipts show the growth and progress of this branch of trade since 1857:

Years.	Cattle, No.	Sheep, No.	Hogs, No.	Total, No.
1857	108,203	307,549	117,468	533,220
1858	136,043	345,731	92,194	573,968
1859	103,337	189,579	73,619	365,535
1860	150,972	145,354	85,770	382,096
1861	141,629	238,952	104,679	482,260
1862	129,433	524,976	105,671	760,020
1863	154,789	474,849	91,128	720,766
1864	135,797	155,959	301,629	593,385
1865	212,839	207,208	300,014	720,061
1866	275,091	341,560	552,831	1,169,482
1867	257,872	239,943	607,440	1,105,255
1868	265,520	177,625	617,173	1,060,318

Receipts of Cotton at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Times, Dec. 27.

The receipts of cotton at this port up to Christmas Day, for the last two years, compare as follows:

In 1868	406,496
In 1867	219,615
Excess for 1868	186,881

According to these figures less than one-third of the crop of last year reached this port before 25th of December. If a like proportion of the present crop has been received to the same date, the total receipts to 1st of September would be 1,200,000 bales.

We think, however, that this figure is considerably in excess of the probable receipts, inasmuch as a larger proportion of this year's crop has got to our wharves owing to the absence of the epidemic, with a better season and navigation, and an earlier and more active gathering. Making full allowance, however, for these advantages, we think it quite reasonable to expect receipts here of at least 900,000 bales of this season's product. Some very judicious calculators set down the figure at 1,000,000. If either estimate be correct, the proposition which at the opening of the season we stated in this paper will be realized; to wit: that the money value of the cotton receipts at this port will exceed that of any previous year's receipts.

Projected Improvements at Long Branch.

From the Trenton Gazette, Dec. 31.

We understand that a party of Philadelphians, who have long been in the habit of visiting Long Beach, have purchased JOHN CRAMER'S place, 296 acres, with stone pier and house and other improvements, adjoining the Long Beach Hotel, and propose to establish there a first-class sea-side club-house for Summer use. The rest of the island, as far north as Barnegat, has all been purchased during the past year by other parties, who propose to build hotels on it. These real estate movements all look to the construction of a railroad from Tuckerton to Vincentown, to be run in connection with the Camden, Pemberton, and Hightstown Railroad, and there is reason to anticipate the speedy building of such a line. The present connection with Long Beach is by means of sailing packets from Atlantic City. The Tuckerton connection would be over the smooth waters of Great Egg Harbor Bay. We understand that the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, which has long felt the need of a suitable depot at Camden, now propose to erect one that shall cost about $200,000.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. W. B. Gill, Military Storekeeper, United States Army, on account of the United States, at Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry-road, in the City of Philadelphia, Penn., on THURSDAY, the 7th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M., the following-named articles of damaged clothing and equipage, rags, &c., &c., viz.:

29 Forage Caps,	20 Haversacks,
23 Blankets, woolen,	897 Knapsacks, strapped,
314 Uniform Coats,	2,700 Ax Handles,
65 Uniform Jackets, cavalry,	62 Hatchet Handles,
1,323 Uniform Jackets, light artillery,	411 Camp Colors,
819 Great Coats, horsemen,	2 Storm Flags,
30 Great Coats, footmen,	34 Canteens, complete,
64 pair Trousers, horsemen,	221 Trumpet and Bugle Cords and Tassels,
292 pair Trousers, footmen,	2,738 pounds Burlaps, old,
157 Sack Coats, lined,	1,169 pounds Cuttings, white cotton,
16 Sack Coats, unlined,	10,161 pounds Cuttings, old tent,
470 Shirts, flannel and knit,	2,355 pounds Paper, old,
609 pair Drawers,	1,463 pounds Rope, old,
167 pair Stockings,	7,974 pounds Scraps, iron,
	288 pounds Scraps, old knapsacks,
	600 Boxes, old,

1 lot Lumber, old; also, a quantity of Chevrons, Feathers, Fifes, Scales, Drums, &c., &c.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above mentioned, and continue from day to day until the whole of the property advertised is sold.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

All property purchased must be removed within five days from the date of the sale.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at that of the Military Storekeeper at the Schuylkill Arsenal.

D. H. RUCKER, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF THE LEASE, fixtures and furniture of the "Occidental," late "Wyoming Hotel," No. 333 Greenwich-st.

ALLEN & BROWN will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the lease, fixtures and furniture contained in the building No. 333 Greenwich-st., known as the late "Wyoming Hotel." Sale positive, to the highest bidder. By order of the mortgagee.

For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH RESTORED WITHOUT MEDICINE.

Dyspepsia, (Indigestion,) Constipation, Debility, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, all Nervous, Liver, Bilious and Stomach Complaints are effectually cured only by DU BARRY'S delicious, health-restoring

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,

as proved by 70,000 cures which had been considered hopeless. A few are quoted:

Cure No. 68,413.—THE POPE'S HEALTH RESTORED BY DU BARRY'S FOOD.

ROME, July 21, 1866.—The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, of which he consumes a plateful at every meal. It has produced a surprisingly beneficial effect on his health, and His Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly.—*From the Gazette du Midi, July 25.*

Case No. 58,614 of the Marchioness de Brehen.—Naples, April 17, 1862. In consequence of a liver complaint, I was wasting away for seven years, and so debilitated and nervous that I was unable to read, write, or in fact attend to anything; with a nervous palpitation all over, bad digestion, constant sleeplessness, and the most intolerable nervous agitation, which prevented even my sitting down for hours together. The noises of the street, and even the voice of my maid, annoyed me. I felt dreadfully lowspirited, and all intercourse with the world had become painful to me. Many medical men, English as well as French, had prescribed for me in vain. In perfect despair I took Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica, and lived on this delicious food three months. The good God be praised, it has completely revived me; I am myself again, and able to make and receive visits, and resume my social position. Accept, Sir, the assurance of my deepest gratitude, and of my highest consideration.

Marchioness DE BREHEN.

Cure No. 52,612.—From the Dowager Countess of Castlestuart.—ROSSTREVOR, County of Down, Ireland, Dec. 9, 1854.—The Dowager Countess of Castlestuart feels induced, in the interest of suffering humanity, to state that Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food has cured her, after all medicines had failed, of indigestion, bile, great nervousness, irritability, and hysteria of many years' standing. This Food deserves the confidence of all sufferers, and may be considered a real blessing.

Cure No. 46,270.—Mr. James Roberts, of Frimley, Surrey, of thirty years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement and partial deafness.

The REVALENTA ARABICA saves fifty times its cost in medicine, and costs less than ordinary food.

Also, the REVALENTA CHOCOLATE.

DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, and through all chemists and grocers in the States.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,149 Broadway, above 26th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward. Manufactured by THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. ALSO, Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals. BILLIARD TABLE BEDS. Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade. Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Showrooms, 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-105 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.

Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES GONSER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 2, 1869.

MEDICAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—Ladies about to require nursing, who have not the convenience at home, can have pleasant and well-furnished rooms, superior board, nursing and medical attendance previous to and during confinement, at the residence of Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in the City, guarantees relief in all female complaints, from whatever cause produced.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE, with or without medicine.—Doctress ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av. She never fails. Her 25 French pills are certain.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 30, 1868.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., (free from tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President. WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 70 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 7, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Half-yearly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (Four Dollars per Share) on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, at the Company's office, as above.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 9 until Jan. 21.

By order of the Board.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President. JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary. Nov. 1, 1868.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and also Two (2) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, tugs and launches, for the year 1868, both payable in gold, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 6, 1869, and an annual dividend of four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable Jan. 15, 1869, both at the office of the Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, to holders of same as registered at closing of books, less the Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st of December, and reopen for transfer on the 16th of January next. JOHN B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. Dec. 28, 1868, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January next. C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from tax) on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Jan. 2. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, for the six months ending 31st inst., has been declared this day, payable to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1869, free of Government tax.

ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2, proximo.

R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT, FREE of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 18th day of January, 1869.

Transfer books will be closed until the 18th prox.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 4, 1869.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier. NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax), payable on and after FRIDAY, the 8th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 4, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from date until Jan. 2, 1869. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of taxes, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1869.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, FREE OF ALL TAXES, payable on and after MONDAY, 4th January next.

The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 4th January. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until then.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BUTLER Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of 60 cents per share, clear of taxes, payable on and after the 28th inst., at their office, No. 138 South 2d-st.

SAM'L DUTTON, Treasurer.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable to the shareholders on and after Jan. 4.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PERSONAL.

YES.—THE REWARD WILL BE PAID, AND NO questions asked for the recovery of the articles taken from the safe at No. 646 Broadway, on the evening of Dec. 14.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS: ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS OF LEADING COMPANIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENTS—ALL OF A FIRST-CLASS CHARACTER, AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 17 YEARS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.

COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st., New-York.

Buy and sell on commission, gold, Government securities, railroad stocks, bonds and all other securities deals in at the Board of Brokers; make advances on approved securities.

EPHRAIM JOHNSON,
CLARENCE A. DAY.
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

SOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits issued.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO,
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY LAND GRANT SCRIP.—The undersigned Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, under and by virtue of a special act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, and a judgment of the Circuit Court of the County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will sell at public auction, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 15th day of December next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, granted by Congress to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, situated principally in the Counties of Oconto, Shawano and Waupaca, with some grants in Outagamie, Brown and Winnebago Counties, and for which the Company issued convertible land grant certificates or "scrip."

The object of the sale is to divide the lands among the holders of the scrip to whom it belongs, so far as practicable.

The lands were supposed to represent a value of about $1,800,000, or about $12 per acre.

Any scripholder who shall bid over $12 per acre can pay for his purchase by tendering the Commissioner an equal amount of scrip to be canceled. If a scrip less than $12 per acre is bid, the purchaser must pay in lawful money.

To provide a fund for the payment of costs and expenses, the person paying in scrip must pay one per cent. of the amount of his bid in money.

All moneys in the hands of the Commissioner at the conclusion of sale will be paid into Court, and will be applied, first, in payment of the costs and expenses of the proceedings; second, the remainder will be divided pro rata among the holders of all the scrip that remains uncanceled at the conclusion of the sale, whether such scrip is represented at the sale or not.

Purchasers will receive a certificate of sale signed by the Commissioner, which, when confirmed by the Court, is declared by statute to be equivalent to a deed of conveyance.

If, at the conclusion of the sale, a portion of the lands should remain unsold for want of bidders, and the scrip should not, therefore, be canceled, application will be made to the Court for the appointment of a Trustee, to whom such unsold lands will be conveyed in trust for the holder of the scrip uncanceled.

Scripholders can obtain printed lists of lands to be sold, with the comparative appraisal and remarks of examiners as to location, timber, &c., by application at the Company's office, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the Company's office in Chicago.

This examination was made about eight years ago, and does not show the exact present condition of the timber, as some depredations have been since committed.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1868.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

Milwaukee County Circuit Court.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company vs. Charles Butler et al.—The sale of the lands remaining unsold at the late sale on the 10th inst., has been continued until the 5th day of January, 1869, at the Seymour House, Oshkosh, Wis., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Over one hundred thousand acres remain unsold. Scrip will be received as before, on all bids over $12 per acre.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., Bankers:

Albany City.
Buffalo City.
Chicago City Municipal.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Chicago City Tunnel.
Charleston Gas Light Company.
Alabama State Right Per Cents.
Missouri State, issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, "Convertible."
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Fifteen Per Cents.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, Broadway, corner of 42d-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 P. M.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR 10 directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house No. 257 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P.M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking house Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 48 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BEEHIVE BLUE-STONE CO., MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTees of this Company, and inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open at 3 and close at 3½ o'clock P. M.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.—The coupons due 1st of January next from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri, (except those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad,) will be paid on presentation at this bank after that date.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house TUESDAY, 12th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock, noon.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
SOUTHERN SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

The July, 1868, Interest on Virginia Bonds and Registered Stock, payable at Richmond; and January, 1869. Interest on Louisiana State Bonds, payable in New-Orleans, collected and returns made promptly.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage Bonds,
due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo, less Government tax, also due Jan. 1, 1869.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO
of second Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax.
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD OF GEORGIA
Coupons of Consolidated 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 247 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 46 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Dec. 24, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

N. L. ANGIER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Masterton Smith & Sinclair Stone Dressing Company will be held at their works, foot of East 20th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees and transacting any other business which may come before the meeting. Polls to continue open to 12 M. By order of the Trustees. ALEXANDER MILNE, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 22 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company, and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors,

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

SAN FRANCISCO BONDS.—COUPONS DUE SJan. 1, and payable in New-York City, will be paid at the agency of the Bank of California, No. 33 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WILLIAM P. BRECK has associated with himself Mr. WILLIAM B. SCHERMERHORN, and will continue the sugar refining business under the firm name of BRECK & SCHERMERHORN, at Nos. 261 and 263 South-st.

JAN. 1, 1869.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated with us P. VAN ZANDT LANE, and will continue the business of manufacturing patent and enameled leather, under the firm of BLANCHARD BRO. & LANE.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 1, 1869. N. L. BLANCHARD & BRO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of STRANG & ADRIANCE, is this dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

THEODOSIUS STRANG,
JAMES B. ADRIANCE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of

THEODOSIUS STRANG, JR., & CO.,

for the purpose of transacting a dry goods, importing and jobbing business in the City of New-York, and have taken the store No. 255 Broadway, recently occupied by Strang & Adriance.

THEODOSIUS STRANG,
JAMES B. ADRIANCE,
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
JOSEPH B. LOCKWOOD,
EDWARD B. ADRIANCE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEO. D. PITKIN RETIRES from our firm this day.

BUTLER, PITKIN & CO.

THE REMAINING partners will continue the FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, and HOSIERY business at their old location, under the same firm name, No. 256 Broadway.

EDWIN T. BUTLER,
JOHN W. PITKIN,
SAMUEL B. HAYWARD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

No. 70 BROADWAY AND NO 15 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of SATTERLEE, GATES & CO. expires this date by limitation. The undersigned will continue the business as Bankers and Brokers, at the same place, under the firm name of

GATES & LOWE. HENRY R. GATES,
JOHN LOWE.

Member N. Y. Stock Exchange and Government Board.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 6 Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities.

JOHN HONE, Jr.,
Late with August Belmont & Co.
H. L. NICHOLAS,
Late with W. E. Travers, Esq.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of KEEN, GILLEY & GERMOND, expires this day by limitation. The business of Bankers and Stock-Brokers will be continued from this date under the firm name of GILLEY & GERMOND, with J. NELSON PEASE as special partner.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.—No. 36 Broad-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of BLOOMFIELD & TILLINGHAST, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. R. O. CROMMELIN,
WM. S. TILLINGHAST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY associated my son, A. B. BAYLIS, JR., with me in business. The firm hereafter will be A. B. BAYLIS & CO.

A. B. BAYLIS.

No. 17 WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 1, 1869.

WE HAVE ADMITTED AS PARTNERS:

W. H. SELKNAP, of Philadelphia.
G. F. DEWEY, of Philadelphia.
W. C. POWELL, of New-York.

WM. A. DROWN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A partnership, under the title of JOHNSON & DAY, for the transaction of a banking and stock commission business.

S. FISHER JOHNSON,
CLARENCE S. DAY.
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

BANKING-HOUSE OF TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 17 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

MR. ALEXANDER TAYLOR RETIRES THIS DAY from our firm. ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR., is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

TAYLOR BROTHERS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

OFFICE OF GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO., No. 60 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1869.

MR. HENRY N. TITUS IS ADMITTED A partner in our house from this date.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

MR. GEORGE W. DIX, NOW REPRESENTING us in Europe, is a partner in our firm from this date.

DIX & MORRIS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

MR. GEORGE A. SOPER WITHDRAWS from our firm from this date, on account of ill health.

JOHN A. ISELIN & CO.

No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

MR. BENJ. F. WEEMS HAS AN INTEREST in our house from this date.

J. N. EWELL & CO.

MR. WILLIAM D. WADE IS ADMITTED a member of our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. H. D. WADE & CO.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.

Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.

For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,

NO. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

where through tickets can be purchased.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the diamonds, or a proportionate amount for any part thereof, taken from the safe at No. 648 Broadway, on the evening of Dec. 24. Apply to J. EDWARDS & LYLAND, No. 648 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at fair prices; rooms large and well furnished; A 1 table, at No. 38 Great Jones-st.; front basement rooms rent for $6 a week.

NO. 58 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely-furnished front room on third floor, without board, $2 per week; with breakfast, $3. Address B, Box No. 157 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A large room, with hot and cold water and full board. Address, stating terms and particulars, W. J. S., Box No. 103 Times Office.

NO. 73 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th ave.—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor, and two large rooms above, to let, with or without private table; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

WANTED—BOARD IN AN AMERICAN FAMily, in exchange for teaching music, or French, or German. Hoboken preferred. The lady has been teaching several years. Address S., Box No. 115 Times Office.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 668 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST., FURnished rooms and bedrooms, convenient for housekeeping, with or without board.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY,
Dec. 26, 1868.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. B.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will date interest from Jan. 1; interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF
SOUTH 3D AND FOURTH, BROOKLYN, E. D.
(Late Williamsburgh, L. I.)
DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum,

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on sums of $500 and under: SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 15th January.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.

The office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday from 6 P. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOOUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Fulton and Concord sts.
DEC. 21, 1868.

Depositors in this bank are hereby notified that, in conformity with its by-laws and regulations, interest at the rate of

EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on their accounts not exceeding $1,000, and SEVEN per cent. on sums from $1,000 to $5,000, will be credited thereon on the 1st day of January, 1869, payable on and after the 19th day of that month.

A uniform rate of interest will, after the first inst., be allowed on accounts from all sums, and at a rate of one per cent. per annum more than on larger sums.

HOSEA WEBSTER, President.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)

1869—JANUARY—INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of Government Tax, on all sums from $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, or if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account and draw interest from the 1ST. THE SAME as a deposit.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from JAN. 1.

SIX PER CENT. Interest free from Government TAX allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 WARREN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. interest, per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 19th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

JAMES W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid depositors, on all sums entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

INTEREST not withdrawn will draw interest as principal from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made NOW will draw interest from Jan. 1 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. free of Government tax.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 33 BROADWAY.

BANK OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M. Interest on new deposits commences on the first of every month. Rate SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st of January.

HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, } Vice-Presidents.
EDWARD ROCHE,
REEVES E. SELMES, secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free of Government Tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 6 to 7.

Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869. Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

NOV. 1, 1868.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the forty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,

will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSItors at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRICE,

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 597 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. net annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.

FRANCIS F. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Asst.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.

Interest begins the first of every month.

Deposits on or before Jan. 21, draw interest from the 1st.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; 6 per cent interest, free of tax, up to $5,000.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WILLIAM GRANDY, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

GLOAT & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 62 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1869—EVERY VARIETY—Also daily journals, from 25 cents to $3; expense books, blank books and stationery, all kinds; fine writing desks, portfolios, pocket-books, albums, &c. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, 37 Maiden-lane.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, TRUCKS, PEDDLERS, SLEIGHS.

IMMENSE STOCK. GREAT BARGAINS.

100 sleighs, 1,000 straps, bells, harness, robes, &c., at warerooms of CALVIN PETTIT, No. 4 Broadway. A few of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CART AND HARNESS; horse 7 years old, sixteen hands high, sound and kind in all harness; suitable for cart or truck. Call at JAMES S. McLARNEY'S coffin store, No. 923 3d-av., near 53d-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG HORSE; A GOOD driver and speeder. Also a three-quarter rose wagon and single harness, in good condition. To be sold on account of owner's sickness. No. 52 Greenpoint-av., Greenpoint, L. I.

A BARGAIN.—A LARGE, YOUNG, HEAVY mare, 16-hands dreaming horse, pony built, $185; also, two good work horses, 15 and 16 hands high, $65 and $95; all sound and kind. No. 422 West 13th-st.

STALLS TO LET.—GOOD BRICK STABLE, No. 9 SHELLARD, No. 261 East 10th-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, Noon.

ACADIA.....Jan. 9 | BRITANNIA.....Jan. 30
IOWA.....Jan. 16 | UNITED KINGDOM.Feb. 6
CALEDONIA.....Jan. 23 | EUROPA.....Feb. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at moderate rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

MINNESOTA.....2,969 tons.....Jan. 6, at
COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....Jan. 20, at
NEBRASKA.....3,262 tons.....Jan. 27, at
MANHATTAN.....2,969 tons.....Feb. 3, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained at low rates.

For freight or passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 26th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 5th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 29 Wall-st., or to

CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NOTICE—TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ALASKA sails on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freights received until 4 P. M. Friday, 8th inst.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Important Order Relative to Muster Rolls—Disbanded Organizations—Competitive Battalion Drills in the First Division—The New-York Military Association—Miscellaneous News and Gossip.

The new year opens with considerable activity in the National Guard, and the present month promises to be a very busy and exciting one, for during the next three weeks there are several balls to come off, and the New-York Military Association will also hold its annual session and give a grand reception and hop.

MUSTER-OUT ROLLS.

The Adjutant-General has also issued the following General Order (No. 29) on the subject of muster-out rolls for disbanded organizations:

"The following organizations having been disbanded in General Orders No. 14, current series, from General Headquarters, and having failed to forward muster-out rolls, in compliance with the provisions of the above order, it is hereby ordered, that the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates belonging to the following designated commands be and they are hereby mustered out of the organization of the National Guard of the State of New-York from the date set opposite them respectively, and they are hereby discharged the military service of the State from said dates. Companies D, Fifteenth Regiment; B and I, Sixteenth Regiment; A, B, C and D, Seventeenth Regiment; A, B, C and E, Thirty-first Regiment; C, Forty-third Regiment; C, Fifty-second Regiment; B, Fifty-seventh Regiment; A, D, E, F, H and K, Sixty-first Regiment; B, Sixty-fourth Regiment; F, H and K, Eightieth Regiment; K, Eighty-first Regiment; B and G, Ninety-second Regiment; E, G and I, Ninety-eighth Regiment; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, and the company organizations of the following-named regiments disbanded, prior to the issuance of General Orders No. 14: Thirty-second Regiment, Thirty-third Regiment, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Sixty-eighth Regiment, Seventy-eighth Regiment, Ninety-fifth Regiment, and one Hundred and Eleventh Regiment. The officers in all of the above organizations have been heretofore rendered supernumerary. No formal discharge papers will be granted to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the above-named organizations. The public property of the State in the possession of the officers of the above organizations, and of the persons comprising same, will be sent to the Commissary-General of Ordnance, State Arsenal, New-York City. It not so transmitted, the bonds held by the State for security of same will be prosecuted according to law. Several of the commandants of the companies in the organizations above-named are greatly censurable for their unwillingness and absolute refusal to comply with the provisions of General Order No. 14, current series. In every particular they have acted in an unmilitary manner, and have established themselves as unworthy of any recognition, either in a civil or military capacity. A good military officer is recognized for his willingness under any and all circumstances to obey the orders of his superiors."

MUSTER ROLLS.

Under date of Dec. 28, Adjutant-Gen. Marvin closes his term of official life by issuing the following important order relative to the preparation of muster rolls:

"The attention of all officers is directed to the necessity of strict compliance with the provisions of General Orders No. 21, current series, regarding the preparation of muster rolls. The above orders comprised minute and explicit directions respecting all points, yet many of the rolls for the last annual muster recently received at this office are very defective, and reflect great discredit upon the officers responsible for their preparation and accuracy. Special attention is directed to the following points:

First—To paragraph 9 of General Order No. 21, that no officers but those recognized by general orders, shall be included on any rolls. There are no such officers as 'Regimental Engineer,' 'Veterinary Surgeon,' 'Assistant Quartermaster' attached to any staff, and but one First Lieutenant and one Second Lieutenant can be recognized in any company of infantry. The attempt to render the National Guard service ridiculous by foisting upon it superfluous and unauthorized officers must cease.

Second—To paragraph 15 of General Orders No. 21, that the names of all men who have died, been dropped, discharged, &c., since the last muster, shall be borne at the bottom of the rolls and not in place where they previously stood. Compliance with this regulation is very important, and neglect to do so may engender the suspicion of intentional deceit by overstating the actual strength of the company. Mustering officers should be very particular to detect and correct violations of this regulation before returning rolls to this office.

Third—To paragraph 18 of General Orders No. 21, regarding the preparation of the recapitulation. The columns under this head must be invariably and accurately calculated and filled in.

Fourth—To paragraph No. 19, regarding property returns. No officer can be accounted competent and worthy who does not make an accurate and complete return of property under his charge, and compliance with the regulations on this point will be strictly enforced. Mustering officers will be held responsible for all such omissions on rolls transmitted by them.

Fifth—Finally it is enjoined upon all officers to carefully study the regulations established by General Orders No. 21, and conform their company records thereto, which if promptly posted will render the proper preparation of muster rolls an easy task. Hereafter the return of incomplete or inaccurate rolls will be considered good cause for ordering the offending officer before an examining board or court-martial."

DECISIONS OF THE EXAMINING BOARD.

At a meeting of the Board for the Examination of Officers, appointed under the authority conveyed in section 91, Military Code, held at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, in the City of New-York, on the 16th and 17th days December, the following recommendations were made: That the following-named officers be dismissed the service on account of disobeying the order of the Commander-in-Chief, in not appearing before said Board: First Lieut. Sidney Lester, Eighth Regiment, National Guard; Second Lieut. Gustavus Fredericks, Second Cavalry, National Guard; First Lieut. Crittenden E. Sabin, Fifty-fourth Regiment, National Guard. This latter for not appearing at the session of the Board, held in the City of Albany, Oct. 13, 1868.

The above recommendations are concurred in by Gov. Fenton, and the commissions held by the above-named officers are declared vacant. Commanding officers of the regiments to which they belong will proceed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the dismissal of these officers. The Board of Examination, of which Major-Gen. H. A. Barnum is President, and Brig-Gen. J. M. Varian, Brig.-Gen. J. H. Liebenau, Col. Bradley Martin, and Major Chas. H. Hunter, are members, has been dissolved; and in doing so the Commander-in-Chief desires to express his public thanks to the above officers for the faithful and impartial manner they have discharged the unpleasant duties which devolved upon them. The services rendered by the above Board have been of great benefit to the National Guard, and have improved its tone and *morale* to an extent that the impress made will not soon be obliterated.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT VETERAN ORGANIZATION.

On Monday last the members of this newly organized society held an election for officers of the organization. After an amicable contest the following gentlemen were elected: Colonel, Capt. John H. Palmer, of Company C; Lieutenant-Colonel, Capt. Richard Vose, of Company D; Major, Lieut. Samuel M. Smith, of Company D; Adjutant, Lieut. John S. Bussing, of Company A; Quartermaster, Lieut. John Briggs, of Company G; Commissary, Sergt. Thomas Comisky, of Company G; Paymaster, Lieut. R. B. Lockwood, of Company H; Captains, W. A. Dubois, of Company A; Thos. Cullen, of Company B; Thos. Tate, of Company C; Theo. H. Freeland, of Company D; John T. Camp, of Company E; John Brower, of Company G; A. S. Grant, of Company H; Theodore F. Allen, of Company I. Lieutenants, Joseph Bird, of Company A; Sergt. Pearsall, of Company B; Robert Pardow, Jr., of Company C; George C. Chapin, of Company D; John D. Edwards, of Company E; W. Demille, of Company F; Joseph Jardine, of Company G; J. H. Stallman, of Company H. The organization is benevolent and social in its aims. All who have served out the term of service in the Twenty-second Regiment, or who, being members of the command, may have entered the service of the United States and been honorably discharged from such service, or who may remain in the United States service, may be elected members of the association. The initiation fee is $5; annual dues $2.

COMPETITIVE BATTALION DRILLS IN THE FIRST DIVISION.

Brig.-Gens. Brooke Postley, of the First Brigade, Cavalry; Louis Burger, of the Second Brigade, Infantry; and William G. Ward, of the First Brigade, Infantry, have issued a circular in which they state that, having been directed by division orders "to determine and report the regiment of the First Division entitled to the guidon," (the best-drilled regiment,) "and the names of the men entitled to the medals from the Military Association of the State of New-York," they give notice that to determine which is "the best-drilled regiment" of the First Division, it will be necessary that these Brigadiers see and examine the drill of each and every regiment of such division, claiming to be "the best drilled." Regiments desiring to contend for the guidon will, by their commanders, give immediate written notice to these gentlemen. Regiments avoiding or declining the contest will, under the circumstances, be considered as disavowing any claim to being "the best drilled." Regimental commanders will furnish to the Committee of Judges the names of persons who claim to be entitled to medals, and give notice to such persons to attend, with their proofs of service, at the armory of the First Regiment Cavalry, (Broadway and Forty-seventh-street,) on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. The drill, to meet the present arrangement of the Military Association, must transpire before the 15th inst.

The following routine will be required from each regiment offering itself: First—Dress parade. Second—Guard mounting. Third—Review. Fourth—Manual of arms, and such evolutions as the judges shall designate. All communications for the Judges must be addressed to Box No. 3,636 New-York Post Office. Similar drills will be held in each of the divisions of the National Guard troops in the State.

THE NEW-YORK STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

The regular annual meeting of this flourishing and important Association takes place this year in New-York, and will commence at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 19th inst., in Steinway Hall, and continue two days. On Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., the annual address before the Association will be delivered by Joseph H. Choate, Esq. Gov. Hoffman has also promised to be present and participate. The sessions of the Association promise to be of unusual interest, as several important measures for the benefit of the State forces will be discussed and perfected. In addition to the regular meeting of the Association, the New-York members propose to give a grand full-dress reception to their fellow-members from the other divisions. This reception will take place in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, on Fourteenth-street, and is in charge of an active Executive Committee, with Major-Gen. Shaler at its head; and of sub-committees presided over by the several brigade commanders of the two divisions. The entertainment will take place on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst., and will comprise an exhibition drill by the Twenty-second Regiment, a grand promenade concert, after which the floor will be cleared for dancing. The officers of the two divisions expect to give the finest military entertainment ever given in the State.

THE NINTH REGIMENT BALL.

On Tuesday evening next the officers and members of the Ninth Regiment give their full dress ball at the Academy of Music. The leading officers of the First and Second Divisions will be present, as well as those officers of the regular army stationed in the garrisons in the vicinity.

The following regulations for the ball have been announced: Entrance to the floor only through the main or middle door. Exit by side aisles and doors. No person admitted to the floor except in full dress. Hats and bonnets positively prohibited. Members are expected to appear in full-dress uniform, with white body-belt and letter-plate. The non-commissioned staff, in addition, will wear one white cross-belt.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Battalion drills by division will be held at the armory, at 8 P. M., as follows: First series—Friday, Jan. 8; Thursday, Jan. 14; Wednesday, Jan. 20; Tuesday, Jan. 26, and Monday, Feb. 1, 1869. Second series—Friday, Feb 5; Thursday, Feb. 11; Wednesday, Feb. 17; Tuesday, Feb. 23, and Monday, March 1, 1869. At the first series the battalion will be instructed in parts first, second and third of the school of the battalion, Upton's Tactics, paragraph No. 835 to No. 1,113 inclusive; and at the second series in parts fourth, fifth and sixth, paragraph No. 1,120 to No. 1,454 inclusive. The resignation of Lieut J. W. Bensel has been accepted. Sergt. Pearson H. Kipp having been reduced to the ranks at his own request, is appointed and detailed as Sergeant of the Guard, vice Thomas, resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

A detachment of picked men from the Twenty-second Regiment, to be divided into eight companies, will be drilled before the Military Association of the National Guard of the State of New-York, on Tuesday evening, Jan 19 inst.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Eleventh Regiment will appear in fatigue dress at the regimental armory, for drill and instructions, to-morrow evening. The following appointments on the staff are announced: Hermann Rocke, Adjutant, vice C. E. Houseman, resigned; A. Edward Georgi, Quartermaster, vice Hermann Rocke, appointed Adjutant. Lieut. Hermann Engel will report to his company for duty, and the commandant returns thanks to him for the faithful manner in which he has performed his duty as Acting Adjutant.

The officers and members of Company B of the Eighth Regiment have issued a handsome series of invitations for a grand reception to be given by them on Thursday evening, the 14th inst., at their armory, corner of Grand and Centre streets. The affair will no doubt be well attended and a decided success, as Company B are famous for their efforts in this line.

We would call attention to the ball to be given on the 14th inst., by the famous Lindsey Blues, at Irving Hall, as the occasion will be a very pleasant and profitable one to those participating therein.

At an election held at the armory on Tuesday, the 22d December, Sergt. J. A. Theriott was elected Second Lieutenant, vice Pollock resigned, of Company D, Ninth Regiment. This company is one of the largest in the regiment, and is in a most prosperous condition.

Col. John H. Bunnell, of Unionville, Conn., the well-known commander of the First Regiment Connecticut National Guard, has recently been elected to the position of Brigadier-General in the First Brigade, vice Prentice, resigned. As the vote proved to be in his favor on the first and informal ballot, the election was made unanimous. Col. John N. Bunnell was entitled to promotion, being the senior Colonel in the brigade. He has long been in the National Guard, and is a valuable and efficient officer, having been for some years a member of the Seventh Regiment of this City, and on his removal to Connecticut, he entered the military service of that State as private, in July, 1865. In August, 1865, he was promoted to Captain; in March, 1866, to Lieutenant-Colonel: in August, 1866, to Colonel. Thus, in less than four years, he has risen from private to Brigadier-General.

Col. Wilcox, of the Ninth Regiment, has been brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious services.

Major H. H. Chapman, of the Twenty-third Regiment, has been elected to the Colonelcy of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, vice Adams, resigned.

An independent military company, to be composed of picked men, has been organized in Brooklyn by Major Sprague. It is intended to make the company a model one for drill.

The regular monthly meeting of the Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, will take place to-morrow evening at No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of electing a Board of Civil Officers.

Adjt. J. A. Mosschhanser, of the Sixth Regiment, was recently elected to be Major in that command.

On Monday evening the Twenty-second Regiment adopted a full-dress uniform. It consists of a dark blue dress coat trimmed with light blue and gold braid, and light blue pants with gold stripe, and as the command already wear the high black hat and light blue and white epaulettes, the entire "rig" will be a neat and effective one. In order to lighten the bill of dress, the command have decided to give a ball at the Academy of Music, on the evening of April 1. Three thousand tickets are to be issued at $5 each, admitting gentleman and lady, and 500 additional ladies' tickets at $2. A Committee of three from each company was appointed to aid the officers in making arrangements.

The First Regiment drill on Monday night, at the Apollo Rooms, was a grand success, attended as it was by nearly all the leading officers of the First Division.

Second Lieutenant Charles S. Glover, Jr., has been elected Captain of Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment. Sergt. D. W. C. Ward was elected Second Lieutenant.

Happy New Year at the Custom-House.

Collector SMYTHE was called upon yesterday at noon by his deputies, who wished him the compliments of the season. Among the gentlemen present were Surveyor Wakeman, Acting Naval Officer C. S. Franklin, Assistant Collector Charles P. Clinch, Deputy Collectors William D. Robinson, J. H. Studwell, George W. Embree, John R. Lydecker, H. K. Murray, S. Blatchford, E. E. Banfield, P. G. Moulton, John A. Cooke, Auditor Ogden and Mr. Leland, the Collector's Private Secretary.

Mr. CLINCH addressed the Collector as follows:

It is my pleasant duty, Mr. Collector, to tender you, in the name and at the request of my colleagues and associates, all the good wishes appropriate to this genial and festive season. We offer these, Sir, in no spirit of idle or formal compliment, but in the full conviction that the tribute is justly due to executive ability, to official courtesy, to public and to personal worth, and especially due from us, the daily witnesses of this faithful discharge of duty, as well as recipients of this unvarying courtesy. Sir, with the gigantic strides which our country has made in the last few years, and the golden future opening out before, this great City is rapidly advancing to the first position among the commercial centres of the world. Yet a little while, and New-York will know no rivals, and the post of Collector, in point of dignity and responsibility, will yield to none in the gift of the American Government. Fortunate will it be for public, as for private interests, if in the various chances and changes of parties and administrations, that office shall be committed to hands no less capable, to keeping no less trustworthy, than it can now boast. I have given, I fear, but feeble and imperfect expressions, Mr. Collector, to the sentiments which animate the gentlemen who have united with me in this fitting mark of respect to an honored chief. It will at least serve to show, Sir, the strength of that tie, the result of years of pleasant official intercourse, and which, wherever our lot in life may be cast, will prompt us all to follow you with our sincerest regards, our best wishes, and our most grateful recollections."

Collector SMYTHE said he was happy to have the opportunity to meet the gentlemen, and returned his thanks to all his associates in the cares and responsibilities of his duties. His heart responded to the expression of good feeling. He found that he could not call upon Assistant Collector CLINCH, who had never failed him before; and on turning to the deputy collectors, whose opinions he always obtained in relation to the business of the Custom-house, he was equally unfortunate. The Cashier and Auditor were also against him, and he was left to himself to do that with which his heart was too full to find utterance. Mr. SMYTHE then said that he considered the New-York Custom-house a model institution, which would run as well without a head as with it. This is because the heads of the various bureaus are models in their way. They are not surpassed as a class, if they are equaled by any class in the community. Their duties bring them in contact with the merchant princes of New-York, to whom the integrity of commerce and the credit of the Government is doubly dear. Mr. SMYTHE then spoke of the probability of his speedy departure from the Custom-house, which, he said, would probably take place before the frost is out of the ground. He would always entertain feelings of gratitude toward those he addressed, and closed by wishing them a "Happy New Year."

Out-door Pleasures Yesterday.

The ladies, who, doubtless, on New-Year's Day regarded with gloomy forebodings the anticipated unpropitious weather of the coming morrow—when they, having first becomingly waited on their admiring lords, should in turn exercise the right of social visitations—were in some degree agreeably disappointed. The angry storm which on the previous day flouted its enmity in the faces of the male sex, had yesterday, in honor to the ladies, no doubt, in a great degree suppressed its rude breath, and though dim and uncertain its rays, the sun seemed to shine out on them as gracefully and warmly as he could.

The fair ones did not fail to take ample advantage of it, and as in crowds they floated through the City on their errands of friendship—their cheeks glowing in response to the embrace of the hard, Wintry air, and their faces bright with merry laughter—they seemed, as they hurried on, like a revisitation of Summer butterflies.

The damp east wind, which toward noon seemed to threaten unwelcome moisture, like the boy who couldn't stone the bird, "cause it sung so," so it, moved, no doubt, by the passing scene, recalled its evil intent, and gave as instead a clear, dry, frosty atmosphere, giving to the snow a solidity which invited to its bosom the dashing cutter and its gay occupants. The New-Year's festival would ever be incomplete without sleighing and skating, and with both our happy pleasure-seekers were favored.

Through Fifth-avenue, Broadway, Sixth and Eighth avenues—the magnificent highways of the Central Park—Madison and Lexington avenues, and even the old cow-path, throughout the afternoon and far into the night, the gay, unbroken panorama passed, gladdening the opening days of the new year with the music of merry laughter and sleigh-bells; while at the various rinks, other crowds, equally gay, floated and curled in graceful groups, almost equally unconscious of fatigue as the polished ice o'er which they glided. Thus, after all, the clouds which seemed to lower o'er the birth of the new year and its celebration, have, with becoming courtesy, disappeared before the sunny smiles of the fair ones of the Empire City.

SKATING IN BROOKLYN.

The event of the week in skating in Brooklyn was the opening of the new rink of the Brooklyn Rink Association. This institution is a very extensive one, and it was privately inspected by members of the Press on Monday night last, when the invited guests were treated to quite an extensive supper, speeches and toasts marking the occasion. Last night it was duly inaugurated for the season, a very large and fashionable attendance being present. The ice was in fine condition, a glittering surface being provided. A splendid band, under the leadership of Signor CALLETTE, gave a promenade concert, and what with the music, the assemblage of spectators seated in the galleries, and the gay throng of skaters on the ice, together with the brilliant illumination, a scene was presented of the most novel and picturesque character imaginable. The Brooklyn Skating Club were represented at the inauguration, and the first to step on the ice were the Misses POWELL and BOHN, whose graceful evolutions attracted very general attention. Altogether, the inauguration was a brilliant success, and there is but little doubt of the rink being a fashionable resort.

Cosmopolitan Hall.

A new concert hall of magnificent dimensions and appointments, on Third-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, was thrown open to the public last evening. It has been erected by Messrs. JOS. G. BROWNING and JACOB W. MOORE, at an immense outlay, and is the finest edifice set apart for this purpose in this City.

The hall, which has a frontage on Third-avenue of fifty-two feet, covers six full City lots, and thus has a front on Sixteenth-street of forty-six feet, while the entire depth of the establishment is 156 feet. On the Third-avenue side a portico, supported by six columns, extends over the entire width of the place. Three large doors lead to a spacious passage, separated by doors with cut-glass windows from the concert hall. This hall, which has a depth of 150 feet, and a height of 64 feet, is divided by a door into two large saloons, respectively of 52x60 and 78x60 feet dimensions. A gallery of 10 feet width runs around the first saloon, while two large cupolas and a number of windows placed near the ceiling afford a sufficiency of light and ventilation. At night, two huge chandeliers with prismatic shades and burners furnish brilliant but still mellow light. To each of the columns supporting the gallery a three-light gilt gas-bracket is attached, the flames of which will add their light to that of the large chandelier, and thus light up all the corners of the saloon. Connected with the gallery, and facing Third-avenue, is a large dining hall or restaurant, 52 by 40 feet, which can be reached also by wide stairs from the front of the building. In the front of the building and over the dining hall are a number of private rooms, fitted up with a view of affording accommodation to private dinner parties. The dining hall and private rooms are carpeted with tapestry carpet, and fitted up with black walnut furniture. Dumb waiters bring the kitchen in immediate connection with the rooms. The whole establishment is painted in blue and white, the proprietors carefully discarding all gaudiness, while every superfluous ornament has been avoided, in order to preserve the most perfect acoustic qualities.

On the right of the main passage, and divided from it by large folding doors, with cut glass panels, are a bar-room, cigar stand and lunch bars, furnished with black walnut and gilt counters. In the basement are the spacious kitchens of the establishment, fitted up with all improvements, the wine vaults and other domestic arrangements.

The domestic economy of the hall will be under the superintendence of Mr. CASPAR SPIESS, late steward of the Union League Club, the Maison Dorée and Delmonico's; while CARL ANSCHUTZ will every evening lead a large concert orchestra. Gen. BURGER is the architect of the hall.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met at noon yesterday, the President in the chair.

The Board made very short work of all the papers before them by taking them up and adopting them in a bunch. They consisted entirely of resolutions for paving streets, laying gas mains, constructing drinking hydrants, and other routine matters.

After adopting the usual complimentary resolutions to the President, clerks and reporters, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the rear extension of the premises No. 294 Pearl-street, and caused considerable damage and loss. The basement was occupied by GEO. W. JACOBS, furniture-polish manufacturer, in whose premises the flames originated. He sustained a loss of $1,200; understood to be insured. The first floor is occupied as a bar-room and restaurant by E. SCHOLICH, whose loss is estimated at $3,000; insured for $2,000 in the New-Amsterdam. The second floor is occupied by E. P. COOLEY, broom manufacturer. Loss, $2,500; insured for $1,000 in the Mechanics', of Brooklyn. The third floor is occupied by a man named KINNELLEY, picture-frame maker, whose loss is $1,000; insured. The building is owned by WM. SCHROEDER, who sustains a loss of $5,000; covered by insurance. The buildings No. 292, occupied by THOS. J. POPE & BRO., dealers in metals, and No. 296, occupied by JAMES WOODS & Co., parasols, were both slightly damaged with water. The fire originated from a pot of varnish boiling over.

A FEMALE DRUNKARD SUFFOCATED.—At 12:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in the attic of the two-story and attic building, No. 231 Church-street, which resulted in a loss of $500. It appears that KATE DEVERE, aged 34, and a native of Ireland, lived in the attic with another white woman named FANNY HARRIS, where they cohabited with two colored men, named DAVID HARRIS and WM. BLOOD. These women were seen in the street about an hour before the alarm of fire, in a grossly intoxicated condition. When CHARLES ALLEN arrived on the scene he found the women lying on the floor near the stove in a helpless condition, and he at once dragged FANNY into the open air. She sustained several bruises on the body and face. KATE was not extricated until death from suffocation had ensued. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest later in the day, when the above facts were elicited. A verdict in accordance was rendered. The flames originated from the stove.

CRUELTY BY A POLICE SERGEANT.—At 10 o'clock on Friday night Officer JACOBUS, of the Fifth Ward Police, found Dr. AUGUSTUS DIECK, of No. 219 West Seventeenth-street, in West Broadway, in an intoxicated condition. He took his prisoner to the Leonard-street Police Station, where Sergt. CHRISTIE was in charge. Although the intoxicated physician had his left leg broken just above the ankle, the Sergeant ordered him to be locked up in a cell, and the unfortunate gentleman was then compelled to remain in torture in a cell for over eight hours. He had also lost his watch and chain. When the morning batch of prisoners were taken to the Tombs, Dr. DIECK was compelled to hobble there also, and his lamentable condition being discovered by the Court officers, the Magistrate was at once informed of the fact. Justice HOGAN called up Officer JACOBUS, reprimanded him for such cruelty, and ordered him to take Dr. DIECK in a carriage to his home for medical treatment. Of the many cruel acts by officers of the Police, this is surely one of the most outrageous.

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND SLEIGH.—Last evening, Officer HUDSON, of the Eighth Precinct, found a horse and sleigh in the street, and as he could not find the owner, he took the property to the Prince-street Police Station. While he left the equipage in front of the door for the purpose of reporting the matter, one GEORGE W. SHERMAN jumped into the sleigh, and drove off. The officer subsequently succeeded in arresting SHERMAN, and he is now under lock and key. The horse and sleigh is also in the hands of the Police awaiting an owner.

TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee met at Tammany Hall, in Fourteenth-street, and organized for the year 1869. There was a large attendance of prominent Democratic politicians. Mr. William M. Tweed was reëlected President, and Messrs. Samuel Houghtaling and William Hitchman were reëlected Secretaries.

GRAND LARCENY.—The Eight Ward Police arrested JOSEPH JONES (colored,) and HERBERT JOHNSON, last evening on a charge of having stolen $36 worth of goods from the store of B. C. DALE, of No. 413 Canal-street. The accused were locked up for examination to-day.

ACCIDENTS.—MARY NUTLEY, of No. 272 Spring-street, was knocked down near her residence yesterday, by a runaway horse, the property of Mr. THORTON, of No. 131 Hammond-street, and she sustained severe injuries....JOHN MCLOUGHLIN, of No. 301 Tenth-avenue, aged 32 years, was run over yesterday afternoon, by a locomotive of the Hudson River Railroad, at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, when he had a leg badly shattered at the ankle. He was taken to the Mount Sinai Hospital. ....JANE BURNS fell on the ice yesterday and broke her wrist.

MINOR FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 28 Cherry-street, originating from a defective flue. Flames extinguished by inmates. Damage $10....At 5:30 P. M. another fire broke out in the frame stable No. 336 East Twenty-second-street, from unknown causes, and was extinguished with trifling loss....At 6 P. M. a window-curtain on the first floor of No. 119 Elizabeth-street caught fire from the gas. Flames extinguished without damage....At 7:30 P. M. a fire occurred in the basement of No. 66 Hester-street. No damage.

THE TWELFTH-STREET TRAGEDY—DEATH OF MR. ROGERS.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. CHARLES M. ROGERS, the old gentleman who was stabbed in front of his own dwelling on Thursday morning by unknown assailants, died at his residence, No. 42 East Twelfth-street, from the effects of the wounds so received. No further progress having been made by the Fifteenth Ward Police in the way of tracing the murderers, Coroner FLYNN decided to postpone the inquest until Tuesday.

ALLEGED RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.—Detective KING, of the Tenth Precinct, yesterday arrested JACOB EPPSTEIN at his residence, No. 44 Market-street, on a charge of having received a large quantity of stolen goods. In searching the premises occupied by EPPSTEIN an immense amount of silks, velvets, cloaks, &c., were found, and as it is supposed to be stolen property, the same was removed to the Eldridge-street Police Station-house for identification.

ASSAULT ON A STREET CAR.—Late last night SEYMOUR WARREN reported to the Twentieth Precinct Police that he had been shot in the head by some unknown person on the platform of a Tenth-avenue car. When the wound was dressed the physician found that it was inflicted with some sharp instrument.

CATHOLIC ORPHAN BALL.—On the evening of Jan. 19, the annual ball of the Young Men's Association, in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, will take place at the Academy of Music. This elegant entertainment promises to be even more than usually successful this year. The music will be under the direction of GRAFULLA.

CORONERS' CASES.—MALCOLM CHALMERS, a sailor on board the steamship *Europa*, a native of Scotland, aged 32, fell down a hatchway of the vessel at Pier No. 20 North River, yesterday morning, and was instantly killed....Mrs. ELIZABETH HALEY, a native of Ireland, aged 35, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning, in her room at No. 37½ Baxter-street, rear. Death is supposed to have resulted from intemperance....THOMAS MULLERAN, a native of Ireland, aged 26, was run over on Wednesday by a dummy engine, on the Second-avenue Railroad, at the corner of Sixty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, when he sustained a compound fracture of both legs. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where death subsequently ensued. Coroner FLYNN was notified to hold inquests in all of these cases....EDWARD HASKINS, of No. 433 Hudson-street, a native of Ireland, aged 35, who fell down a hatchway on Friday, on board a vessel at Pier No. 46 North River, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest.

MINOR ITEMS.—MICHAEL BROPHY, aged 35, of No. 432 East Ninth-street, fell on the sidewalk, near his dwelling, and fractured a leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....Mrs. LICHTENAUER, of No. 180 Bowery, fell on the corner of Grand and Chrystie streets and fractured her arm. She was taken home....WM. OFFIZER, a German, aged 33, was found dead in his bed, at No. 548 Water-street, at an early hour yesterday morning....WM. MCNALLY had a leg fractured by a fall from the platform of car No. 40 of the Second-avenue line. He was taken to Bellevue....JOHN E. SULLIVAN, employed on a hay barge, fell overboard yesterday, at the foot of Harrison-street, but was rescued by the bystanders.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRES DURING DECEMBER.—Assistant Fire Marshal KEADY has prepared a report of the fires that occurred in Brooklyn and adjacent neighborhoods during the month of December, 1868, from which it appears that during that period there were twenty-five fires, which were as follows: Fort, 1; tenement houses, 2; factories, 4; private dwellings, 4; tanneries, 1; carpenter shop, 1; churches, 2; greenhouses, 1; stores, 4; stables, 3; hay stack, 1; load of hay, 1. The estimated loss, including that of Fort Lafayette, which was $50,000, amounts to $146,275, which was insured for $77,200. It appears that the origin of most of these fires was traceable to the carelessness of the owners or occupants of the property damaged. In several cases in the Eastern District incendiarism was plainly apparent, but the evidence was not such as to warrant the arrest of suspected parties; and it is believed that fires of this description are caused by boys who run with fire apparatus without having membership in the Fire Department.

LARCENY OF A SUIT OF CLOTHES.—BENJ. GREEN was arrested yesterday by Officer REED, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, on complaint of his brother, PETER GREEN, from whom, it appears, he purloined a suit of clothes, worth $30, for the purpose of enabling him to present a respectable aspect on New-Year's Day. Brother PETER did not appear against him, and Judge EAMES, after reprimanding him, ordered his discharge.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—Mrs. RYAN, aged 35 years, residing at No. 304 Hamilton-avenue, died last night under circumstances which lead to the belief that she was the victim of ill-treatment by her husband and another man sometime since. As alleged, the parties became engaged in a quarrel, and during the altercation the unfortunate woman was severely beaten. Coroner JONES has been notified and will make an investigation of the case.

SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY.—Yesterday, one of the Internal Revenue Officers of the Third District, seized an illicit distillery in Little-street, near John, but the owner, as usual, was not on hand. The still and a quantity of mash were taken and turned over to the United States Marshal for confiscation.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.—On Friday night, WM. MCLOUGHLIN was arrested on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon of the value of $200, from the front of No. 33 Warren-street. The property was recovered, and MCLOUGHLIN was locked up to await examination on Monday.

BAR-ROOM STABBING AFFRAY.—On Friday night a difficulty occurred in the bar-room of TIMOTHY SPELLMAN, corner of York and Main streets, which resulted in NEAL WARD being stabbed in the head by EDWARD JONES. WARD was taken to his home in Prospect-street, and JONES escaped.

FIRE.—About 9:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a two-story and basement brick building in Warren-street, near Nevens-street, owned by Mr. W. B. NICHOLS. The house was completely gutted, causing a loss of about $2,500; insured, but in what companies not ascertained.

ACCIDENT.—JOHN WALL was accidentally thrown out of his sleigh, at the corner of Fulton and Hicks streets, last evening, and was severely injured. He was taken to a neighboring drug store, and subsequently conveyed to his home.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN EX-FIREMAN.—Mr. HAMILTON ALLEN, a former Chief Engineer of the Eastern District Fire Department, died suddenly, of heart disease, on Friday night. He was in his 47th year, and leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss.

LOST CHILDREN.—The number of lost children found and restored to their friends by the Police of the ten Brooklyn Precincts, during the month of December, 1868, was 24.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The arrests made by the Police of Brooklyn last week numbered 258, a decrease of 87 from the number arrested in the previous week.

FIRES.—There were two trifling fires in the Eastern District on New Year's Day. The damage in both cases did not exceed $50.

A BATCH OF BURGLARIES.—A band of expert burglars made a raid upon Brooklyn houses on New Years Eve and operated with considerable success. The watch case manufactory of Messrs. WHEELER, PARSONS & Co., Nos. 42 and 44 State-street, was the first place visited. From there they carried away about $5,000 worth of gold watch cases. There is no trace of the thieves as yet....On the same night burglars entered the dry goods store of WM. MCLAUGHLIN, No. 127 Court-street, who escaped with about $50 worth of property....The house of PATRICK KERRIGAN in Warren, near Butler-street, was entered about the same time by burglars who decamped with $175 in greenbacks....The cellar of HENRY S. MENGLES, on the corner of Van Brunt-street and Union, was entered by a set of burglars who carried off two tubs of butter valued at $76....The same night an attempt was made to break into the store of KEISER & SON, corner of Ewen and Stagg streets, E. D., by sawing a hole in the panel of the door leading out of the hallway into the store. While the thief was operating a boy came down stairs with a candle in his hand, and there being too much light, dim as it was, the sawyer made his exit.

NEW-JERSEY.

ESCORT TO GOVERNOR ELECT RANDOLPH.—The escort on the day of the inauguration of Hon. THEODORE RANDOLPH, Governor elect of New-Jersey, will consist of Companies B, D and E of the Second Regiment of Newark; Companies A and C of the Third Regiment, the Fourth Regiment, and the First Battalion of the New-Jersey Rifle Corps; the Newark Brigade, New-Jersey State Militia; the Veteran Regiment, and the Hudson County Battery of Artillery. The organizations above named will report for duty at Trenton on the morning of the 19th of January next, fully armed and equipped.

A MISCHIEVOUS YOUTH.—Detective MCWILLIAMS, of Jersey City, arrested yesterday a boy named MICHAEL MURPHY, against whom an affidavit was sworn, charging him with having maliciously broken the windows of the brush factory corner of Wayne and Washington streets, and attempted to burn the building. A number of boys were enjoying themselves before a little fire in front of the factory, when MURPHY took up some of the burning coals and threw them through the windows into the building, thus endangering the house. He is still in custody, awaiting examination.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—On New-Year's evening JAMES BOUCHER and WM. BOURKE went into WEBER's lager-beer saloon, Five Corners, Hudson City, and imbibed there a considerable quantity of drink. After a short time they commenced to insult some people, and their conduct became so outrageous that an effort was made to put them out. A sort of general riot was the result; but the offending parties were finally ejected. In retaliation they destroyed a quantity of glass, assaulted Mr. WEBER, and struck him on the head with a tumbler, which wounded him severely. They were brought before Judge ALDRIDGE, who committed them for trial.

JERSEY CITY MONTHLY PRISON REPORT.—During the month of December 157 persons were confined in the Jersey City Prison, for the following crimes: Drunk, 31; drunk and disorderly, 47; drunk and fighting, 5; drunkard, 3; drunkenness, 7; disorderly, 7; assault and battery, 10; pickpockets, 2; fighting, 4; robbing, 3; suspicion of stealing, 3; malicious mischief, 1; forgery, 1; insane, 3; attempt to steal, 1; false pretences, 1; stealing, 9; suspicious characters, 11; vagrants, 2; sleeping out nights, 1; interfering with officers, 1; surrendered by his bondsmen, 1; violating city ordinance, 1; stabbing, 1. Total, 157.

ATTEMPTED SHOOTING.—The lager-beer saloon near the corner of First and Washington streets, Hoboken, was entered on New-Year's night by three men, named STEPHEN SHERIDAN, JOHN NEW and WM. BLACKWOOD, who had just come from New-York. They attempted to raise a disturbance, and were partly prevented by a man named WILSON. For this interference one of the men produced and presented a pistol, and was drawing the trigger, when he was prevented and help called for. The three parties were arrested and committed for trial.

SUPPOSED ROBBERY.—On New-Year's Eve, Mr. EVANS, a stove dealer in Hudson City, sent his servant man, in charge of a horse and sleigh, to New-York, for the purpose of bringing home some purchases, at the same time giving him $20 to pay certain expenses. The man did not return during the night; and up to the present neither he, horse, sleigh nor money has been heard of. It is supposed the driver disposed of the property, and appropriated the proceeds to his own use.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—While a locomotive of the Morris and Essex Railroad was running, on New-Year's Day, over the Plane-street (Newark) crossing of the Morris and Essex Railroad, it came in collision with a wagon, in which were a drunken farmer named BENDER, from Caldwell, and a little boy. The force of the collision separated the horse from the wagon, the man and boy being thrown out. The farmer was uninjured, but the boy was badly bruised.

AN AFFRAY.—An affray took place on New-Year's morning, in ADAMS' lager-beer saloon, William-street, Newark, in the course of which a German named MATHIAS WITZEN was badly beaten, and subsequently found lying insensible in Baxter-alley, supposed to be suffering from congestion of the brain. A man named JOHN LYNCH, who it is alleged had beaten him, is in custody, awaiting the result of the man's injuries.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—Detectives APPLEGATE and NETTLESHIP arrested in Jersey City yesterday a man named SYLVESTER JONES, on the charge of having disposed of counterfeits to the supposed value of several hundred dollars. When taken into custody he had a quantity of the counterfeit money on his person. He was committed to await examination.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.—The man SCHELLABACH, who in a joke severely wounded his friend, FREDERICK SCHATT, on Christmas Day, by discharging in his face a pistol only laden with powder, was committed for trial yesterday by the Recorder of Jersey City, and his bail fixed at $700.

COMMUNIPAW ABATTOIR.—During the year 1868 there have been received into the Communipaw Stock-yard 75,226 cattle, 500,546 hogs, 267,315 sheep, and 12,971 horses. The receipts for the week ending June 2, 1869, show 689 cattle, 4,499 hogs, and 2,693 sheep.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Robertson, and Judges McCunn and Monell.

THE RHINELANDER ESTATE—INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT TO LESSEES.

Adelia Cocks et al., Executors, &c., of John Cocks, vs. Wm. C. Rhinelander, Executor, &c.—This cause came up before the General Term of this Court, and was the last cause heard before the Court presided over by the late lamented Chief Justice ROBERTSON. It was a motion for judgment on a verdict rendered in May last, notwithstanding exceptions taken by the defence. The case was one of considerable importance, because of numerous cases depending thereon, granted by the Rhinelander estate. It appears that in 1825 Wm. Rhinelander did in effect, by two instruments in writing, lease two lots of ground, now known as Nos. 162 and 163 West-street, to Loring & Lefoy, for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1825, at a specified sum for ground rent. There was contained in the lease a covenant for renewal for twenty-one years, at a rent to be affixed by appraisers, or in case the owners saw fit, there might be an election to pay for the value of the buildings erected during the term, at a valuation to be fixed in like manner. When the lease expired, May 1, 1846, there were on the leasehold premises two three-story brick buildings, which were erected during the term of the first lease. Prior to May 1, 1846, Elisha Morrell was receiver of the estate of Lefoy, who, meanwhile, had become sole owner of the lease of these premises, and, under the order of the Court, took a renewal for twenty-one years from May 1, 1846. In such renewal there were contained similar covenants, as in the first lease for a third term of twenty-one years at a valuation of rent, and gave to the landlord an election to pay for the value of all such stone and brick buildings as may have been erected by the party of the second part, his executors, administrators, or assigns on the demised premises, and which should then be standing thereon. When the second term was about expiring, in February, 1867, the landlord appointed his appraiser, the tenant did the same. They appraised the third term of twenty-one years at $750 for each lot, or $2,750 for the value of each house. The appraisers did not make their report until April 30, 1867, the day before the second term expired. On that day the landlord served a notice on the tenant, electing, instead of giving the third term of twenty-one years, that he would pay for the value of the buildings erected on the premises during the term of the lease. On the next day the tenant's agent applied to the landlord for payment of the appraised value, and was informed that the landlord would pay the value, but desired ten days or two weeks to search the title. At the end of that time the landlord refused to pay, and hence this suit. Dennis McMahon, Esq., appeared on the trial below, and also on this argument before the General Term, for the plaintiff, and Henry H. Anderson for the defendant. The cause was elaborately argued by both counsel. It was claimed on the trial below, by the plaintiff's counsel, that under the covenants the landlord should pay the tenant, his executors, &c., the value of all such stone and brick buildings as may have been erected by the said tenant, his executors, &c., on the demised premises, and be then standing thereon; that Mr. Morrell, the plaintiff's assignor, was a receiver; as such, in taking a renewal of the lease for the second term, he represented the parties under the first lease as well as himself, and it ought to be construed as if he had erected those buildings, and was, therefore, entitled to pay for the same; that the second lease was a mere continuation of the first, so that the buildings might be considered as erected under a term of forty-two years, and, therefore, the covenant to pay for the buildings ought to be construed to pay for those erected at any time during the forty-two years; in any event, that the buildings were the tenant's, and he had a right to remove them at the end of the term, but was prevented by the promise of the defendant's agent to pay for the same. Mr. Anderson, for the defendant, presented a decision made by Judge Clerke, of the Supreme Court, in Wray *vs.* Rhinelander, on a similar case, and claimed that it was an authority against the plaintiff's cause of action, and a motion was made to dismiss the complaint. This motion the Court (Chief Justice Robertson) overruled, and intimated that it differed from the decision quoted, and ordered a verdict to be rendered for the plaintiff for $2,950 52, but suspended judgment so that exceptions should be heard at the General Term. It was so heard, and the General Term of the Supreme Court having in the meantime reversed the case of Wray *vs.* Rhinelander, the General Term of this Court agreed with it and affirmed the verdict and ordered judgment for the plaintiff, notwithstanding the exceptions which they overruled.

D. & T. McMahon for the plaintiff; Anderson, Adams & Young for the defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCunn.

A CONFEDERATE GENERAL PROSECUTES THE OFFICERS OF A MINERAL LAND AND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

William Frazier, President, and A. S. Quackenbush, Treasurer, of the American Agricultural and Mineral Land Company, were, on the 31st ultimo, arrested and held to bail in the sum of $25,000 each, on an order of arrest granted by Judge MCCUNN, of the Superior Court, upon the affidavit of Gen. Gaspard Tochman, of Richmond, Va., the European State Agent of Immigration. The General alleges that, by means of false and fraudulent representations made by said parties, as to their situation and means—that they owned 300,000 acres of land in North Carolina, &c.—he was induced to expend large sum of money, and also his time, and that of his agents, in aiding the American Agricultural and Mineral Land Company to promote immigration to the States of Virginia and North Carolina, and that by reason of the defendants' neglect and refusal to perform the contract, and by reason of the false representations, he has been injured in the sum of $30,000 pecuniarily, as well as damaged at home in his name, character and standing.

The General has retained Messrs. Dawson & Haur as his counsel.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 2.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., of New-York, in relation to the extension of Church-street, &c.; motion granted.

Goodwin *vs.* Einstein et al.; motion denied and the peremptory injunction vacated.

Carter, receiver, &c., *vs.* Doremus et al.; the plaintiff is entitled to recover full costs.

Pitt Cooke *vs.* The State National Bank of Boston; motion granted.

Mora *vs.* Lent et al.; judgment ordered.

Oerohus Fried *vs.* The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool; see memorandum.

In the matter of the petition of John H. Bennett et al.; see memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 31.

George Hodges, appellant, *vs.* William Cooper, respondent; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge McCunn.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills admitted during the week ending Jan. 24: John Syms, Jacob Mark, John F. Bailey, Peter Bukart, John V. Coon, Nicolas Heidet, Philippine Durer.

Letters of administration granted on estates of August Roelge, Mary Pascalis, Anthony Van Oordt, Frederick A. Vrede, Alfred Turk, Cornelius Gray, Francis Lang, Alice Monaghan, Bridget Harring, James Rums, Mesheck Frost, William Wilson, Anthony Heilmann, Thos. Martin, Chas. G. Sommers.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 2.

Before Judge Barrett.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

In the cases of Hodgskin et al. *vs.* The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, and against the South Pacific Company, this Court, on the application of Mr. Charles Wehle, attorney for plaintiffs, has granted injunctions restraining the Shoe and Leather Bank of this City from paying the coupons of the mortgage bonds of the South Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Companies, due Jan. 1, 1869, on the ground that these bonds were issued in violation of injunctions previously granted by Judges Daly and Brady, of the same Court. The injunction was served on the 2d of January.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

During the past week the wills of the following named persons were proved: Meta T. Dreyer, Esther Pick and Terrance Keenan, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Elizabeth B. Carshow, Gerhard Tietjen, Catharine Reynolds, Edward Martin, John H. Conklin, Sarah B. Stillwell, James Allen, Phoebe D. Peters and Jonas P. Davis, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of Ferdinand von Peltzer and Casper von Peltzer were granted to Diederich Zahrt, of James Galligan and Ellen Galligan to Bridget Galligan, of George R. Allen to Edward Allen, all of the City of Brooklyn.

POLICE COURTS.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

BURGLARY.

JOHN MCCORMICK, of No. 622 East Thirteenth-street, was accused of entering by violence the junk shop of JOHN MCCAULEY, No. 638 East Thirteenth-street, and stealing a tub of butter and a lot of pork, valued at $20. A woman residing in the neighborhood says she saw the accused enter the shop, after putting a boy on watch outside. A policeman coming in sight, the boy gave a whistle, which had the effect of bringing MCCORMICK out of the shop and sending him sauntering along the street. After the officer passed, the prisoner reëntered the shop, and soon afterward came out with a bag. Upon this evidence he was committed for examination.

STABBING.

A fracas occurred yesterday in the saloon at the corner of East Broadway and Catharine-street, in which JAMES O'HARA, of No. 90 East Broadway, was stabbed in the forehead by PATRICK QUINN, who was armed with an oyster-knife. The wound of O'HARA's was not considered to be of a serious character, but QUINN was committed to await the result of the injuries.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

A WATCH MISSING.

GEORGE E. HEYDEN, of No. 61 West Houston-street, some time since made a complaint alleging that on the evening of the 8th day of July last, while standing in the doorway of his residence, he was assaulted by FREEMAN PAYNE *alias* "Jumbles," who snatched at his watch, worth $70, and succeeded in escaping with it. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, which, however, was not effected until yesterday afternoon. PAYNE, with the queer *alias*, denied the charge in the most positive terms, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

THE BOY FRACAS.

The stabbing of WILLIAM CONCKLIN by WILLIAM DEVINE, during a fracas Friday evening, on the corner of Thirtieth-street and Eleventh-avenue, was fully reported yesterday morning. DEVINE, who is a small boy, was arraigned yesterday and said he had been assailed and roughly handled by a gang of intoxicated youths, of whom CONCKLIN was one, and that he had used the knife purely in self-defence. He was committed to await the result of the injuries.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF A COAT.

On the 31st of December, BENJAMIN P. JONES, an inmate of the Astor House, lost a coat valued at $25, from his room, and yesterday Officer CREIGHTON, of the Fourth Precinct Police, arrested THOS. KELLY, and found in his possession a ball ticket with Mr. JONES' name on the same. As this ticket was in one of the pockets of the stolen coat, Mr. JONES yesterday preferred a charge of larceny against KELLY, and the Magistrate committed him for trial at the Special Sessions.

FOUND IN POSSESSION.

JOHN CONNORS was arraigned before the sitting Magistrate yesterday, on a charge of stealing a meerschaum pipe, valued at $25, and the property of PETER LOFT, of No. 58 Cherry-street. As the missing pipe was found in the prisoner's possession he was remanded for trial at Special Sessions.

GEO. W. MOORE, of No. 15 Dutch-street, appeared before the Court yesterday and charged CHARLES EDWARDS with the larceny of a pea jacket and a metal chain, valued at $25. As the prisoner was also found in possession of the stolen property he was held for trial.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE LARCENY.

LESLIE P. SMITH, of No. 63 Duane-street, appeared before the Magistrate yesterday, and made affidavit that $2,650 worth of silks and empress cloths had been stolen from him on the 22d ult. by THOMAS H. PURVES, of No. 57 Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D., a clerk, a native of Scotland, and 41 years of age. It appears that the accused called on the complainant and represented himself as able to raise on the silks and empress cloths the sum of $1,500, as a loan to the complainant's firm. As the representations were believed, the goods were delivered, at PURVES' request, at the store No. 7 Park-place, and, as the property was not returned by PURVES, nor was there any loan made, the complaint of larceny was made. Mr. PURVES was arrested during the afternoon, and, on being arraigned before the Magistrate, he was held to bail for examination in the sum of $1,500. The accused stated in his defence that he had not committed any larceny; that the complainant's firm were indebted to him in over $3,300, and that he had a bill of sale of the goods from the complainant's firm in his possession.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 2—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 74¾. Stocks firm; Erie, 26¼; Illinois, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 2.

There is nothing doing in the Liverpool markets as yet.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 2—11 A. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, to arrive, 26s. ₩ cwt. Tallow, 47s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Jan. 2.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 79@79¼ for the Old Issue.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 2—1 P. M.

Consols 92¾ for both money and the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 74¾. Stock market firm. Erie Railway Shares flat at 25¾.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 2

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar on the spot firmer, but unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Jan. 2.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 79¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 2—5:30 P. M.

PROVISIONS.—Cheese, 70s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork, 89s. ₩ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

PRODUCE.—Common Resin, 5s. 9d. ₩ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 2—5:30 P. M.

Tallow, 48s. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Petroleum, 58¾f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 2.

The Bourse is firmer; Rentes, 70f. 17c.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—Mrs. Louisa Newton and 3 sons, Robin Ordway, Otis Butt, Wm. N. Rogers, Isaac Newton, Samuel Newton, Fred. Mayer, D. M. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Styles and daughter, Miss E. Ticknor, H. D. Crave, Mr. Johnson, D. Demarest, Bernard Garvy, F. H. Holt, Theo. J. McCormack, C. Davige and wife, S. D. Armstrong, Samuel Rogers, Mrs. Ellen Rogers and 3 children, A. McNaughton and son, John Morris, Thomas Morris, Samuel Morris, Robert Wanne, J. B. Amerman, L. V. E. Robinson, T. Robinson, Dennis Shortslewes and wife, P. Baker, G. Johnson, W. Mason, J. H. Hopkins, A. Wood, G. Dolphin, R. Saxton, wife and 2 children, T. Murphy, Mrs. J. R. King.

JAN. 2—*In steamship Europa, for Glasgow*—L. L. Platt, Joseph Platt, R. Hawley, Wm. Clatworthy, Mrs. Hogg, Alex. Laird, Miss Margaret Laird, R. Robinson, Eleaser Gill, Miss Elizabeth Gill, James W. Thubshaw, Mrs. Thubshaw and child, Wm. Mansfield, Esq., Joshua Jowell, Neill Young, J. C. McGanan, Robt. Cairns, and others in the steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. Glover, J. L. Brenner, Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Archer, James M. Eakin, Miss H. E. Tuogent, Mrs. Wolff, George Corson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Carroll, Abraham Meserole, John Jewell, A. Adams, Mrs. A. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hubyn and infant, Mrs. Juliet Fish and infant, George Harrison, S. Bartoel, C. Reed, W. B. Jenkins, H. L. Lee.

JAN. 2—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—H. O. Haughton, wife and servant, M. Carrothers, Mrs. Atkinson, John Mason, John Pratt, John Ascoole, F. S. Morton, Peter McDermott, M. J. O'Connor, G. Fox, Rev. M. J. Brennan, Capt. Fox.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 2—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool*—Miss Whittaker, C. M. Whittaker, C. J. Means, and 32 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....	7 23	Sun sets......	4 45	Moon rises...	10 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..	11 34	Gov. Island.	12 23	Hell Gate ..	1 4

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Gen. Grant, Quick, New-Orleans, S. Stevens; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Rapidan, Mallory, New-Orleans and Havana, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, R. Lowden; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Georgetown, Phillips & Brown; Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, J. Hand; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Templar, (Br.,) Wilson, Baltimore, E. T. Dawson & Co.; Magdalene, Searle, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Brigs Venedy, (N. G.,) Muller, Pernambuco and Bahia, C. Tobias; Camilla, (Br.,) Strout, Remedios, D. Knowlton.

Schooners Alice Oakes, Mancey, Nassau, Moss & Ward; Carrie Heyer, Poland, Darien, Ga., H. W. Loud & Co.; Nellie Treat, Trim, Wilmington, Thomas & Holmes; M. Holmes, Howard, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Mary E. Coyne, Jocemire, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Susan, Jackson, Philadelphia, Laraway & Plymer; Expedite, Clark, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Arrived.

Brig Memphis, (Br.,) Sanford, Cow Bay via Halifax, N. S., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Comrade, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Bale, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 23 ds., with produce, &c., to B. J. Wenberg. Had constant gales from N. W. to W.; was driven as far south as Bermuda, and lost jibboom, split sails, &c.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of St. Kitts,) Howell, Anguilla 17 ds., with salt to Jones & Lough. Had strong variable winds; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Elizabethport, for South Kingston, R. I.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. David G. Floyd, Weeden, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. George B. McClellan, Stewart, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Amos Faulkenburg, Tirrell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Seventy-six, Steele, Rockport, Me., for Virginia.

Schr. Mercer, Watson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Knight, Romer, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary B. Iven, Jones, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Breeze, Bartlett, New-Haven.

Schr. Julia, Smith, Glenwood.

Schr. Julia S. Swan, Lawrence, Glenwood.

Schr. Sabino, Brewer, Newport, for Havana.

WIND—At sunset, E., light, raining.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; George Washington and Gen. Grant, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 2—Sld. steamers Siberia, for New-York, and George Appold, for Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2—Arr. steamship Charleston, from New-York; brig Eurus, from Point Pedro, in a leaky condition, and the crew sick; ship Amelia, from New-York; bark Kamma Funder, from Liverpool.

Sld. steamships Champion and Magnolia, for New-York; ship C. H. Southard, for New-Orleans; schr. Jane Emson, for Georgetown, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 2—Arr. brigs Water Witch, from Porto Rico; Nicola Maria, from Rio; schr. Lottie, from Ponce, with oranges for Baltimore.

Passed up—Schr. Blue Jacket, from Halifax for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 2—12 M.—In port, steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore for Boston; Nereus, from New-York for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 2—Arr. yesterday, steamship Cleopatra, from New-York; U. S. schr. Bache, from Key West. Arr. to-day, brig Altavela, from Boston; brig Plato, from Rio Janeiro; barks Alert, from Cork; Baltic, from Spain.

Cld. steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; schr. Fred. Fish, for Portland; ship Star of the West, for Amsterdam.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 2—Cld. steamship James A. Gary, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Erin, (Br.,) Webster, from Liverpool, which anchored in the Lower Bay on 1st inst., came up to the City on the 2d. She reports: Experienced very heavy weather and severe westerly gales from the 13th to the 28th of December, barometer ranging from 28 10 to 29. On the 17th, gale increased, with high cross sea running; vessel laboring heavily and taking on board large quantities of water; gale increasing to a hurricane, with fearful high sea; stove in fore-hatch, filling saloon and between decks with better than a foot of water; shipped another heavy sea by the mainmast, to the right aft, filling main-deck, stove in the wheel house and broke the after wheel in two. Dec. 18, gale continued, with high cross sea and terrific squalls. Dec. 19, gale moderating, squally weather, with high seas, vessel rolling heavily. Dec. 21, fresh gale increasing to heavy gale, with hail and rain, shipping heavy seas and filling fore part of deck; stove in No. 2 hatch, a quantity of water going between decks and stoke-hole; all hatches battened down. Dec. 22, gale continued, shipping water and laboring very much; heavy head sea. 23d, gale moderate to fresh breeze; high sea going down. 24th, moderate breeze increasing to strong—cloudy weather. 25th, strong breeze, with rain and fog; heavy sea running. 26th, strong breeze, thick fog and rain; weather moderating. Was detained outside 28 hours by heavy snow-storm. Dec. 15, passed a brig-rigged steamship bound W. 16th, lat. 49 27, lon. 26 39, passed a ship bound E. 29th, lat. 42 30, lon. 63 18, passed an Inman steamer bound E., supposed the City of London, hence for Liverpool.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—During the storm yesterday, the schr. Laurel, of Hancock, Me., with a cargo of corn from Baltimore for Ellsworth, dragged ashore in Provincetown harbor, but will come off without damage.

The burned wreck of a vessel was passed in Vineyard Sound to-day, supposed to be a ship or steamer. No particulars. A party has left Woods Hole to ascertain her name, &c.

EASTPORT, Me., Jan. 2.—The schr. Camilla, owned here by Messrs. Hume & Co., Paine and R. Rowe, is a total loss. She had 1,500 bbls. of herring on board. There is no insurance on the vessel. The cargo is partly insured.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GREENOCK, Jan. 2.—The steamship Britannia, Capt. Laird, of the Anchor Line, which left New-York Dec. 19, arrived here to-day.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The North German Lloyd Company's steamship Rhein, from New-York, when entering the Weser, grounded on the Nordenay, and sprung a leak. She will have to go into dock for repairs.

LORD & TAYLOR

OFFER FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,

WINTER CLOAKS,

SACQUES AND BASQUES,

OF VELVET, ASTRAKHAN AND OTHER DESIRABLE CLOTHS, IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE, AT A

VERY GREAT SACRIFICE.

ALSO, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MOURNING GOODS, LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS, &c., &c., AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE ACTUAL COST, AND LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED BEFORE.

Lord & Taylor,

NO. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NO. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

ENGLISH STERLING

SILVER WARE,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

1869. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 1869.

LA COTERIE
GRAND FANCY DRESS HOP,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1869.

Under the auspices of the gentlemen connected with the offices of the Astor House, St. Nicholas Hotel, Fifth-av. Hotel, Hoffman House and Coleman House, where tickets can be obtained.

MUSIC.

Chef d'Orchestre..................Harvey B. Dodworth
Directors of Promenade Bands,
P. Lesech and T. J. Dodworth
Director of Military Band..................E. Myer

DECORATIONS:

Scenic artists..................Dunbar and White
Singing birds, perfumed jets d'eau,
Goldsberger and Fortunic
Chandeliers..................Kitchen & Co
Gas ornamentations..................M. L. Curtis & Co
Floral emblems, wreaths, bouquets, &c.,
Mme. L. Schmidt and Son
Costumers..................Searer and Philip

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Private Boxes can now be secured at the office of the Fifth-av. Hotel.